FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 210

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ARMS CONTROL DISARMAMENT

Hungarian MBFR Envoy: NATO Delays Arms Accord [MTI] BB 1

ALBANIA

Superpowers' 'Frenzied' Presummit Activities Viewed B 1
Turkey's National Day Celebration Marked B 1
Alia Greetings B 1
Daily on 'Good Relations' B 2
[ZERI I POPULLIT]
Alia Greets Austrian President on National Day B 2
Alia Congratulates Zambia's Kaunda on National Day B 3
Alia Sends Sympathy Message to SRV on Typhoon B 3

BULGARIA

BCP Daily Demands New Approaches in Planning C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 28 Oct]
UNESCO Conference Continues Discussions C 6
Youth Needs, Information Order C 6
Approval of Budget Estimates C 7
Information Problems C 7
M'Bow on Politization, Other Topics C 8
Balev Receives Polish Trade Union Delegation C 9
Journalists' Meeting Reviews Creative Work C 9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Iran-Iraq War Serving Interests of U.S., Israel D 1
[Brabec in Bratislava PRAVDA 24 Oct]
Chnoupek on CSSR Contributions to UN Peace Work D 2
Economic Improvement Guidelines Often Ignored D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 22 Oct]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Reportedly To Visit FRG in Mid-December E 1
[Hamburg BILD 29 Oct]
Stoph, USSR's Marchuk Hold Economic Discussions E 1
Reportage on Visit by Syria's Al-Kasm E 1
Arrives at Airport E 1
Received by Stoph E 2
Dinner Toast E 4
Afghan Military Delegation Meets Honecker E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26-27 Oct]
Bishop Reports on Interference in Synods E 5
[Bonn DIE WELT 28 Oct]
Honecker Sends Message to Venezuelan Congress E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Oct]
Briefs: Talks Held With FRG Union; Peace Delegation to Denmark

HUNGARY

Reportage on Honecker, Delegation Visit F 1
Talks Begin F 1
Cooperation Agreement Signed [ADN] F 1
Luncheon Held [ADN] F 1
Luncheon Toasts [ADN] F 2
Honecker, Delegation Depart [ADN] F 2
Kadar To Depart for Great Britain 31 Oct F 3
Party Organ Comments on Pact Meeting Discussions F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 25 Oct]
Communique Issued on PRC Trade Union Talks F 5
[NEPSZAVA 22 Oct]
Austria's Gratz Concludes Visit, Departs F 5
Railroad Industry Plagued by Inefficiency F 6
[MAGYAR NEMZET 22 Oct]

POLAND

Urban Press Conference on Sejm, Reform, Detainees G 1
U.S. Aid to Solidarity G 1
Reform, Protests G 1
Walesa Summons G 1
Walesa Summoned to rosecutor's Office [AFP] G 2
Workers Participate in Reform as Spectators G 2
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 23 Oct]
PRON Chairman Proposes Release of Some Detainees G 4
PZPR Politburo Discusses Socioeconomic Situation G 4
Commission Proposes Energy Improvement Program G 5
[Zielinski in TRYBUNA LUDU 25 Oct]
Draft Yearly Plan Sent for Consultation G 5

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Delivers Message on Harvest Day H 1
[SCINTEIA 27 Oct]
Nicu Ceausescu Receives Palestinian Students H 3
Surveys Check Geothermal, Hydrothermal Potential H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

POLITIKA Assesses Reagan's Speech at UN I 1
[Simic, 25 Oct]
Press Highlights Row Over Leaders' Privileges I 2
[AFP]
Serbian Development Lag Addressed in New Plan I 3
Stambolic Stresses Need To Combat Nationalism I 4

HUNGARIAN MBFR ENVOY SAYS NATO DELAYS ARMS ACCORD

LD241858 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, October 24 (MTI) -- The Vienna talks on reduction of forces and armaments in central Europe started 12 years ago. However, the anniversary gives no reason for a celebration as no agreements on practical results have been reached during this long period, Ambassador Janos Petran, head of the Hungarian delegation, said in his contribution to the Thursday [24 October] session.

The NATO countries, he said, were seeking to postpone agreement. For instance, they resumed the geographical issue that had been already settled in 1973. They say that in case of a conflict the United States would be forced to bring back its troops that had been previously withdrawn from central Europe from much farther than the Soviet Union. This argument tears a factor, distance, from its contexts. Some components of the geographic situation are favouring the West and others the East.

The Hungarian ambassador stressed that the socialist countries had made a considerable step towards a compromise agreement by putting forward a proposal on February 14 that paid particular attention to the security interests of the Western parties. They are only expecting the NATO countries to say it clearly whether they are ready, by accepting the basic ideas of the proposal, to launch concerete, businesslike talks on the major issues of the Vienna talks. The socialist countries continue to be ready for this, Ambassador Janos Petran said.

SUPERPOWERS' 'FRENZIED' PRESUMMIT ACTIVITIES VIEWED

AU281506 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 28 Oct

["In the Political-Diplomatic Whirl of the Two Superpowers -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 28 (ATA) -- In an article published recently the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT described the frenzied political and diplomatic activity of the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union on the eve of Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting as a genuine political and diplomatic whirl and as a propaganda operation intended to create the image that "something important will be achieved through this meeting. [single quotation mark as received] The newspaper stresses that this practice has also been used before in an effort to spread and inculcate the illusion and false impression among different peoples and countries that Reagan and Gorbachev will reach an important agreement on peace and disarmament. This whole activity is carried out with the aim of lulling the people to sleep and thus putting down their opposition to the policy and war preparations of the superpowers.

One of the goals of American and Soviet diplomacies, the paper underlines, is to neutralize the allies through their political and diplomatic feverish activity. To achieve this goal the American President Reagan gathered the leaders of Western countries in summit held in New York on October 24. For his part Gorbachev summoned the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw treaty in Sofia on October 22-23. The main topic discussed in both meetings was the stand to be adopted at the American-Soviet summit meeting. The allies did nothing but sang the refrain of their respective masters, the United States and the Soviet Union the paper says.

The whole activity, with its sinister political and diplomatic aims, worsens even more the international situation. It seeks to create such conditions under which the USA and Soviet Union would act and escape punishment whilst the peoples and sovereign countries would accept the decisions of the two superbig [as received] ZERI I POPULLIT said in conclusion.

TURKEY'S NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION MARKED

Alia Greetings

AU290832 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 29 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia has sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren.

"The celebration of your national day gives me the satisfaction, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to extend to you the sincere greetings and to the friendly Turkish people the best wishes for their happiness and the prosperity of the country.

I avail myself of the opportunity to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and collaboration between our two countries will further develop in the future in the interest of our two peoples, and peace and security in our area."

Daily on 'Good Relations'

AU291108 Tirana ATA in English 090 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 29 (ATA) -- Today the Turkish people celebrate one of the most significant events in their history, the national day of the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey, writes the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT in an article. The victories the Turkish people scored over their internal and external enemies and the democratic transformations made in the state organisation and in the fields of education, culture, art, etc, the newspaper stresses, are closely linked with the name and work of the great son of the Turkish people, Mustafa Kemal.

The Turkish people have constantly expressed their friendly sentiments towards our people and country as well as their affection and respect for Comrade Enver Hoxha. These sentiments have been reflected in the well-wishing stands of the Turkish official circles and the Turkish public opinion, in the realistic publications and the propagation that the Turkish press has benevolently made of our achievements in the building of new life and of the independent policy of our country.

The good relations between our two countries are developing, as Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, "in a friendly atmosphere and in a harmonious way." Proceeding from the desire to carry these relations further, the governments of the two countries have made constant efforts and have taken concrete steps in this direction.

The Albanian-Turkish friendship and the collaboration between our two countries develop in accordance with the foreign policy of our country which attached priority to the good-neighborly relations, particularly to those with the neighbouring countries. They are a contribution that our peoples and countries make to the strengthening of peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe.

On occasion of the national day of the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey, the newspaper concludes, the Albanian people extend to the friendly Turkish people their most cordial greetings and the best wishes for progress and prosperity. They express the conviction that the friendship and collaboration between our two peoples and countries will further develop in the future, in conformity with their desires and mutual interests, peace and friendship between peoples.

ALIA GREETS AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261403 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 26 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the federal president of the Republic of Austria, Rudolf Kirschlaeger:

"On occasion of your national day, it is a pleasure for me on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to convey to you and through you to the friendly Austrian people the sincere greetings and the best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the country.

"I express my conviction that the friendly relations existing between our two countries will develop uninterruptedly in the future too."

ALIA CONGRATULATES ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU251357 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 25 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Republic of Zambia,Kenneth David Kaunda:

"The celebration of your national day, gives me the pleasure that in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you the warmest greetings and to the friendly people of Zambia the best wishes for further successes in their work for the defence and consolidation of the national independence and the continuous progress of their homeland.

I express the conviction that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop further more in the future in the interest of our two peoples and the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism".

ALIA SENDS SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO SRV ON TYPHOON

AU230843 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Tirana, October 23 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following telegram to Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic on Vietnam:

We learned with regret of the numerous victims and grave material losses caused by the powerful typhoon which recently hit the province of Binh Tri Thien in central Vietnam.

On behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in my name I express to you and through you to the fraternal Vietnamese people the sentiments of solidarity and to the victims' families our most sincere condolences.

We express the conviction that the Vietnamese people will courageously overcome the difficulties created and will cope successfully with the consequences of this natural disaster.

BCP DAILY DEMANDS NEW APPROACHES IN PLANNING

AU290943 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Planning From an Innovative Position and a High Responsibility for Deeds!" -- uppercase passages published in large print; uppercase, underlined passages published in large boldface; underlined passages published in wide-spaced print]

[Text] THE APPROACHES TOWARD PLANNING ARE ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS OF OUR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. THEREFORE, THEY ARE THE SUBJECT OF SERIOUS DISCUSSION AND SHARP CRITICISM, AS WELL AS CONSTRUCTIVE IDEAS FOR A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE. WHY DO WE NOW PAY SO MUCH ATTENTION TO PLANNING? IT IS EXTREMELY CLEAR THAT THE APPROACHES TOWARD ACTIVITY IN THIS AREA ARE THE QUALITY OF THIS ACTIVITY DETERMINE THE RESULTS AND SUCCESSES OF ALL ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS, AS WELL AS THE SUCCESS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND THE TRAINING OF CADRES. IN THE FINAL ACCOUNT THE SUCCESS OF THESE ENTERPRISES DEPENDS ON THE MANNER IN WHICH SOCIAL PROGRAMS ARE IMPLEMENTED AND THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD OF LIVING INCREASED.

PERFECTING PLANNING IS THE BASIC CHARACTERISTIC OF A PARTY STYLE OF LEADERSHIP, AND OF A SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE TOWARD THE PROCESSES OF MODERN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. THESE MATTERS BECOME PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT NOW, WHEN THE PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR AND FOR THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD ARE BEING PREPARED. THE PREPARATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRAMS OF DEVELOPMENT REQUIRES A NEW APPROACH ON THE PART PLANNING ORGANS, AND ALL LEADERSHIPS AND COLLECTIVES, AS WELL AS DECISIVELY OVERCOMING OLD VIEWS AND METHODS AND APPLYING INNOVATIVE THOUGHT AND ACTION!

The new approaches toward planning were comprehensively analyzed in the postulates of Comrade Todor Zhivkov -- exceptional in their theoretical depth and practical significance -- presented at the February BCP Central Committee plenum: "What is needed is first of all a profound change -- namely, to turn the issues of the scientific-technological revolution, and the goals and tasks stemming from it into a basis for our planned development and our state policy" he pointed out in his introductory address at the plenum. "The State Plan itself must turn into a plan for scientific-technological progress which ensures the country's socioeconomic development for the given period." These ideas were further developed with many important conclusions and ideas in his report at the national conference of the party, state, and public aktivs held in September this year.

A correct line has been issued and the main principles and methodology of the entire planning system pointed out.

PLANNING AND ORGANIZING BASED ENTIRELY ON THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MODERN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION -- THIS IS THE MAIN AND DETERMINING TREND WHICH WILL CAUSE DEEP TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE CHARACTER OF PRODUCTION AND IN EVERY OTHER ACTIVITY, AS WELL AS DEEP TRANSFORMATIONS IN PRODUCTION'S EFFECTIVENESS AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESULTS.

The requirements of the new approach are determined by the very processes of the modern scientific-technological revolution and by the changes in the character of production and its organization. Naturally, the deep transformations and reconstruction logically begin from the very planning activity. The previous method of composing the plan can no longer give the correct answer to the complex tasks of our time, and in production planning does not fully take into consideration the colossal development of world science and technology. A plan which has not taken into consideration these social tasks and goals dooms the national economy and every activity to a standstill, and places artificial barriers in the way of the new and faster introduction of scientific-technological achievements.

REGARDLESS OF THE FACT THAT MUCH TIME HAS PASSED SINCE THE FEBRUARY PLENUM, AND THAT THERE WERE OBVIOUS POSSIBILITIES OF RECONSTRUCTING PLANNING, THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS, MINISTRIES, AND EVEN THE STATE COMMITTEE ON PLANNING AND THE PLANNING ORGANS AT ALL LEVELS COULD NOT ESCAPE INERTIA AND THE OLD PATTERNS, AND IN FACT PROPOSED PROJECTS VERY MUCH REMOVED FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW APPROACH. Do leaders and specialists not understand that the issue in question is not to adopt empty decisions and make verbal declarations about change, but to progress toward deeds and decisive and common actions? How much time is needed to direct thought and the entire work toward the new direction? Not days and months but more than half a year has passed since then. Can we wait any longer, when life is developing so dynamically?

What is the basic weakness of planning?

First of all, it is the habit of bringing everything down to quantity without placing the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution in the basis of every activity, and without significantly increasing the quality indexes and the high productivity of labor. Such a manner of working has become obsolete and in most cases leads to low economic and social results, and -- let us say it openly and clearly -- to wasting material assets, time, and labor on a vast scale.

Why are we using here the concept of waste when we are talking about the composition of a plan subjected to norms, mechanisms, and regulations which have been legally adopted? The concept applies because behind the data on the implementation of the quantitative indexes there almost always hides the reality connected with irrational use of raw materials and materials, electric power, fuel, and labor time. However paradoxical it might sound LOSSES OF MATERIAL ASSETS ARE BEING PROGRAMMED A PRIORI IN THE PLANS OF THE ENTERPRISES AND THE BRANCH'S ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS, AND AFFECT THE ENTIRE ECONOMIC COMPLEX. For how many years has the same cruel truth been repeating itself -- namely, that in principle our material expenditures are larger than those of the most developed industrial countries? This means we are receiving lower results from the same production in the international market.

One of the problems is that these phenomena take away a lot of material resources, people's means, and labor, and that we are not receiving the benefits and means in our national revenue. However, an even greater problem is the distorted belief of the people, leaderships, specialists, and planning organs at all levels that that this is normal, and that nothing else can be done. Not true! Such leaderships have lost their qualities as examples, as representatives of the public in the management of state and economic affairs. They have become reconciled to lower results and make compromises not at their own expense, but at the expense of the people and the pace and scope of our social development.

Some figures even reach the state in which they are daily wearing down the committees, ministries, and central organs, until they succeed in beginning subsidies or corrections (naturally involving lower indexes!) in their already not sufficiently effective plans. In many cases such subsidies and corrections are approved by the economic organization, the ministries, and even the governmental organs. Why, and until when, are we going to give in with impunity to this pressure, while the plan adopted by the National Assembly has the power of law?

THIS IS ONE OF THE FIRST QUESTIONS THAT TOUCHES ON THE ESSENCE OF PLANNING, THE APPROACH TOWARD COMPOSING THE PLAN, AND THE PRECISE BALANCES, BASED UPON THE STRICT REQUIREMENTS FOR A PRINCIPLED NEW AND QUALITATIVE BALANCE BETWEEN RECOURSES, PRODUCTION, AND CONSUMPTION.

When socioeconomic programs and plans are based on the achievements of scientific-technological progress, when the plan stresses the introduction of new technologies and materials, and when it incorporates the leading world and our own experience, then results can be achieved which correspond to the material-technological basis which exists in our country, as well as to the labor resources and our entire nation's intellect and aspirations.

The other approaches and routine decisions represent a waste of resources, a standstill, and demobilization of the cadres and working collectives. A TASK OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE IS TO QUICKLY AND BROADLY INTRODUCE NEW TECHNOLOGIES, THAT REFLECT THE TOP ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE WORLD, AS WELL AS OUR OWN BEST RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, GIVING PRIORITY TO ELECTRONICS, BIOTECHNOLOGIES, AND NEW MATERIALS TAKEN TOGETHER AS A UNIFORM COMPLEX.

Until now the problems of the scientific-technological revolution appeared as an independent section in the plan, with rather flexible implementation norms and scope for introduction. The tasks in this area continued to be more in the sphere of good wishes, experiments and the initiative of this or that production unit and scientific organization. Only through this incorrect attitude can we explain why for many years progressive technologies such as powder metallurgy contrifugal casting, and hydraulic-plastic processing of metals -- as well as many others -- have not been massively introduced in practice. It is not enough to point out that a certain plant, sector, or shop is applying the new technology. THE PACE WITH WHICH THE NEW TECHNOLOGIES ARE NOW BEING INTRODUCED IS RATHER SLOW AND THEREFORE THE BENEFIT IS NOT THAT GREAT. The main reason is that these issues are not incorporated in the plan, are not provided with resources always and everywhere, do not figure in the indexes and reports, and their introduction and development are not being stimulated. Many economic organizations and combines in agrarian machine-building, production of road-constructing equipment, heavy machine-building, and many others are still debtors in this area. Who can set the example for quickly and broadly introducing the new technologies, if not the ministry and its planning organs?

THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MARCH PLENUM POSED THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN AGRICULTURE AND CATTLE-BREEDING AS A MAIN TASK. However, how many agrarian-industrial complexes on the eve of the new year have a clear plan as to what technologies will be applied in practice, and when? Even in cases in which the national agroindustrial Complexes adopt partial measures -- which serve more as a show rather than as mass practice -- there will be no special result for the national economy.

Obviously the introduction of the new technologies cannot be achieved suddenly. Means, equipment, and experience are needed. However, it is also extremely clear that these tasks can be implemented if all preconditions and conditions are fulfilled and they become the foundation of the plan. THE PLAN IS NOT A SIMPLE ACCOUNT OF RESOURCES AND FINAL PRODUCTION, BUT OF CREATIVITY, INNOVATION, AND UTILIZING THE GREAT INFORMATION ON THE WORLD ACHIEVEMENTS, FORECASTS, TRENDS, FACTORS, AND MEANS WHICH WILL LEAD TO OPTIMAL DECISIONS, DIFFERENT IN PRINCIPLE FROM THE WELL-KNOWN AND TRADITIONAL WAY OF REACHING DECISIONS. The correct decision can only be adopted on the basis of the modern approach and the technological thought and evaluation of the problems of socio-economic development. A plan on any level which is devoid of this natural basis, which does not take into consideration the great possibilities of the scientific potential, dooms the plant, economic organization, branch, and the country's economic complex to immobility. Broad scope and speed -- this is the main factor in introducing the leading technologies!

The plan, composed on the basis of the requirements of the new approaches, is not a collection of indexes and balances, but a precondition for well-analyzed and a priori IMPLEMENTATION OF BREAKTHROUGHS AND ADVANCES IN DECISIVE POSITIONS WITHIN THE ECONOMY AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

A breakthrough is only the beginning, it has to be expanded in a planned manner along the entire front, in the branch, country, and in international economic cooperation.

Planning activity unites all production processes, the training of cadres, division relations, and marketing production in the international market. Here, too, we encounter many weaknesses, departmental limitations, formalism, and lack of competent decisions. SHORTCOMINGS IN MATERIAL-TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPLY AND INTERBRANCH PRODUCTION SHARING are one of the greatest weaknesses of production. Let us ask ourselves: Where does all this start? From the attitude toward planning, which is most cases is the administrative and departmental distribution of shared production, and not activities based on economically founded contracts between plants. Therefore, we encounter so-called "vacuums," a standstill, disorganization, and, naturally, great losses. The planning organs must at every moment ensure conditions and preconditions for implementing tasks from the very "entrance" -- in other words, from the beginning of every activity, and until the "exit," the final results of the system.

IN MANY CASES THE FORECASTS OF DEVELOPING THE CADRES' POTENTIAL ARE ALSO FORMAL AND BUREAUCRATIC. THUS, WE WITNESS GREAT ANOMALIES IN ADMITTING STUDENTS TO HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS. IN THE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS THERE ARE AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION IN WHICH THERE ARE COURSES FOR TRAINING 15-20 STUDENTS, WHILE MANY BRANCHES AND ORGANIZATIONS HAVE NEEDS WHICH ARE MANY TIMES HIGHER. IN OTHER AREAS THERE IS OVERSATURATION WITH SPECIALISTS. NO ORGAN RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANNING THE TRAINING OF CADRES HAS BEEN ASKED TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MECHANICALLY COMPOSED REQUESTS FOR SPECIALISTS, MADE WITHOUT REALISTICALLY ANALYZING AND TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION PRESENT NEEDS, LET ALONE FORECASTING FOR AT LEAST 10-20 YEARS IN THE FUTURE.

PLANNING ACTIVITY CANNOT OVERLOOK THE OBLIGATIONS FOR MODERN RECONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, AS WELL AS MAINTAINING EQUIPMENT. The basic funds in our country already surpass 100 billion leva. However, how is the maintenance and periodic modernization of equipment being planned? The neglect of these tasks reached its summit in power supply. Frequent breakdowns were one of the reasons for the great difficulties in electric power supply during the current year. Many electric power stations in the "Maritsa-East," complex, at "Bobov Dol" thermoelectric station, at "Ruse" thermoelectric station, and others were laid up. The capacities, in a permanent state of ruin today are equal to the entire deficit of electric power.

How did we reach this situation? Repairs have been postponed, and the equipment has been used rapaciously "until death," until it was totally ruined. At the same time, reports have been full of great percentages and bonuses, resulting in the present grave consequences. The "Energetika" corporation and its former chairman Dimitur Iliev, as well as the organs of the ministry, bear the great responsibility for this failure, for the losses suffered by the state, and for the difficulties suffered at present by the country and the population. Of what planning activity can we speak in this sector, when the most important problems and tasks of this strategic branch have not been seriously evaluated?

The new approach requires THE DECISIVE PERFECTING OF THE MANNER OF PLANNING AND USING INVESTMENTS. The main part of the people's means must be directed toward introducing new technologies, because these will result in high effectiveness, increasing the national revenue, and implementing the social programs. This means forming the capital investments plan in a new way, organizing its implementation, and organizing an effective transfer of technologies. Whether we want this or not we must understand that the other ways of planning lead to inactivity of basic funds and to losses.

We cannot ignore the great distortions in this area, in which capital investments are being overspent, sums are allocated for work which has not been done, and articles are overpriced because of people with the morals of a philistine, of somebody who robs society, giving it nothing and cheating it with his behavior and work. The irresponsibility has reached such proportions that at some places they are making bonfires, burning paper, waste fabrics, and secondary raw materials. THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTABILITY IS INDIVISIBLE FROM PLANNING, BECAUSE THE BOOKS CAN BE BALANCED VERY WELL, BUT IF THE STOREHOUSES LEAK MATERIAL ASSETS IN AN UNPLANNED MANNER, BASIC TASKS CANNOT BE IMPLEMENTED. Naturally, we can add another even greater loss: the moral one.

The other essential problem connected with planning involves active participation of the working collective, specialists, foremen, and all workers in this process; the utilization of the collective thought and the great social and professional experience of millions of working people. However, formalism has not spared this area, either. Such an exceptionally important means as COUNTERPLANNING is essentially being used only in a formal way. Many of the proposals remain written in the book, forgotten, and not included in the plan. Do the leaders of plants not understand that by ignoring many workers' proposals, innovations, and inventions, they deprive the collectives of many possibilities, and deprive its most mature and qualified part from making a great contribution?

Modern production is such a complex system that disrupting the rhythm in one unit is immediately reflected in the entire chain of units. Arbitration cases, disputes, and telex wars do not give special results, and in the final account they only toss the loss from one place to another; while on a national scale the loss continues to burden the national revenue and the budget. We must not forget that THE PLAN AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM ARE THE BASIC SYSTEM OF MANAGING SOCIAL PRODUCTION AND EVERY OTHER ACTIVITY. Wherever requirements of the economic approach are not being fully applied, disruption of labor rhythm emerges, as well as weak PRODUCTION AND TECHNOLOGICAL DISCIPLINE. The loss of labor time reaches great proportions. When we have such great shortcomings before us, are we not justified in telling everyone -- the director, workers, the leader of the economic organization, and the minister -- what their responsibility is and what measures must be adopted immediately to change the situation?

Some leaderships of economic organizations are bluntly violating technological discipline, having issued orders on reporting substandard production as regular production. The leadership of the "Cellulose and Paper" trade economic trust has signed such reports. Atanas Savov and Nikola Velev, deputy general directors, have lowered technological and quality control to the lowest degree and have approved substandard production for marketing. Did they not know that they were acting against the basic interests of society, and thus bear a great responsibility?

THE NEW CLIMATE, CHARACTERISTIC OF THE DISCUSSIONS ARE NOW TAKING PLACE IN THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ON ISSUES RELATED TO STYLE, RESPONSIBILITY AND DISCIPLINE ON THE PART OF EVERYONE, AND TO COMMON WORK, WILL REVEAL BROAD HORIZONS FOR INITIATIVE AND ACTIVITY OF THE WORKING COLLECTIVES, FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLANS, AND FOR PUTTING INTO EFFECT THE HISTORIC DECISIONS OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE FEBRUARY PLENUM.

DURING THE YEARS OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION, EXPERIENCED SPECIALISTS DEVELOPED, AS WELL AS A POLITICALLY MATURE AND TRAINED WORKERS' CLASS, AN ACTIVE UNIT OF AGRICULTURE WORKERS, AND CREATORS WITH GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE AREAS OF SCIENCE, ARTS, AND CULTURE. THEIR THOUGHTS AND DEEDS ARE THE CORE OF EVERY PLAN AND THE MOTOR FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION AND ATTAINMENT OF HIGH RESULTS. WITH SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT, WITH THE SEARCH FOR NEW APPROACHES IN PLANNING AND FOR NEW RESERVES, WITH IDEAS OF AN UPSURGE IN EVERY AREA, WE SHALL MARCH TOWARD THE LOFTY GOALS WHICH WILL BE OUTLINED BY THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS DURING THE CREATIVE NINTH-5-YEAR-PLAN PERIOD.

UNESCO CONFERENCE CONTINUES DISCUSSIONS

Youth Needs, Information Order

AU241553 Sofia BTA in English 1525 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 22 [BTA] -- According to demographic data in 1984 there were 921 million young people of the 15-24 age group in the world. 187 million of them live in the advanced countries and 734 million in the developing countries. This fact determined one of the basic themes of the 23rd session of the General Conference of UNESCO. The problems of the youth prevailed in almost all the discussions of the commissions and were the topic of the debates of two of the plenary sessions devoted to the International Year of the Youth.

More than 30 speakers, representing different countries declared themselves in support of the right of the young people to live, study and work in a peaceful world and to have the opportunity to develop their talents in the name of the welfare of their peoples and of the international cooperation in their most vital age. Special attention was paid to the numerous obstacles standing in the way of the young people in a number of regions to play an active role in the social, cultural and scientific life. "Youth is the hope of mankind and let us make it possible for this hope to be realized, let us give the young people the key to the future of the world", the president of the conference, Acad. Nikolay Todorov said in his opening speech.

Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO director general, stressed the difference in the position of the young people in the industrial and the developing countries.

The chairman of the World Youth Congress held this year in Barcelona, Mr. Luis Ramallo, pointed out that it is not only care that the young people in the world need today. They need to be given the opportunity to take part, on an equal footing in the life of society.

The speakers expressed support for the ambitions of UNESCO to continue to broaden the range of its highly humane mission, related to the education, the professional orientation and the realization of the young people. The tradition which UNESCO has established to cooperate with many non-governmental youth organizations was also supported.

The representatives of the International Students' Union and the International Movement of the Catholic Youth expressed the readiness of these organizations to take part still more actively in the work of UNESCO.

A declaration of six international and regional journalist organisations was published yesterday expressing support for the work of UNESCO in the field of communications and information. On behalf of 400,000 journalists the document stresses that UNESCO has never recommended measures for limiting the freedom of information. To the contrary -- by supporting the establishing of a new information and communications order, the world organization has contributed to enhancing this freedom. The declaration was approved by the International Organization of Journalists with headquarters in Prague, the International Organization of Journalists of Latin America, the Federation of the Arab Journalists and by the Confederation of the Asian Journalists.

Approval of Budget Estimates

AU252037 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 25 (BTA) -- Today, the 23rd session of the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. approved unanimously the budget estimates for the work of the organization during the 1986-1987 period -- 398,468,000 U.S. dollars. The unanimousity [as received] which was displayed, made a great impression at the session and all the speakers stressed this fact at the plenary sitting today.

"It is for the first time in U.N.E.S.C.O.'s history that the budget approval passes without any problems and discords," said the representative of Switzerland.

"We achieved our unanimosity in spite of the hard times for the organization, in spite of the pressure exerted by some side or other, in spite of the proposed financial restrictions," said the representative of Syria.

The representative of Spain pointed out that in fact, the unanimous approval of the budget is an expression of the will of the member-states to continue to work in the spirit of the noble ideas of U.N.E.S.C.O.

Jean-Michel Baylet, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, marked [as received] that the unanimousity in connection with this complex issue was an expression of the will for preservation of the endangered organization, a proof that its high ideals were respected. "With efforts unknown up to now, U.N.E.S.C.O. manifested its desire to go forward, to develop and improve," he said.

The speakers gave high assessment to the preparatory work done by the Secretariat and the Executive Board under the guidance of the Director General Mr. M'Bow, in connection with the preparation of the budget. It was stressed as an especially significant fact that the lessening of the financial resources, as a result of the U.S. withdrawal, had not brought to an increase of the membership dues of the member-states, and the possibilities for the implementation of the programmes in all spheres had been preserved. High assessments of the budget estimates were given by the representatives of India, Benin, China, the Sudan, Spain, Central African Republic, Kuwait, Brazil, Nigeria, Gabon and Canada.

The final vote for the 1986-1987 budget will be carried out at the end of the session, when the appropriations for the different programmes will be also voted.

Information Problems

AU252119 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia October 25 (BTA) -- The issues related to U.N.E.S.C.O.'s activities in the field of information and communications have been given exceptional prominence during the discussions in the 23rd session of the organization's Central Conference, which is in its third week. The need to establish a new informational order, to devote greater efforts to the further development of communications on the basis of equality and in accord with the need of the different countries, were often in the center of the general political debates at which the leaders of the member-states stated the views of their governments regarding the past, present and future of the organization, and during the discussions of the "communication in the service of man" program examined by the competent commission.

It can be concluded from today's press conference given by Mr. Antonio Pascuali, U.N.E.S.C.O.'s deputy director general for communications, and from the course of the session so far, that the organization's policy is aimed at the promotion of free, wider and more balanced distribution of information, at the broadening of the exchange of information on a national, regional and international level. The guiding principle of this policy is the understanding that all this will contribute to the strengthening of understanding between the peoples.

The draft program in this field includes 85 projects, the implementation of which will cost about 14.5 million dollars. Seven of these projects are at a regional or international level. The projects' distribution by continents will be the following: 35 projects concern Africa, 18 -- Asia and the Pacific, 16 -- Latin America and the Caribbean countries. There are projects which will be implemented through the United Nations.

U.N.E.S.C.O. also intends to render assistance to the research work on the problems arising from the development of communications in all parts of the world and particularly to those studying the social and cultural impact of the new communicational technologies.

M'Bow on Politization, Other Topics

AU252131 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 25 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of U.N.E.S.C.O., has answered the problems which have arisen during the general debates. For 10 days 176 speakers -- leaders of delegations and observers -- have expressed their views on the place and role of U.N.E.S.C.O. in the modern world. They have voiced their countries' demands before the organization and have emphasized upon their allegiance and support for the ideas, embodied in its charter.

The director general has expressed his satisfaction with the fact that despite the differences in the points of view, all speakers have unanimously acknowledged the importance of the tasks which U.N.E.S.C.O. is solving at the present moment.

The speaker focused his attention on certain organizational and personnel changes, approved by the delegates. Dwelling upon the program and the budget for 1986-1996. he noted the clarity and preciseness with which they have been elaborated. Of great importance is the concentration of the programs, the strict selection and the determination of the priority fields of work.

Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow analyzed the demands and recommendations made by the different member-states to the thirteen main programs, developed by U.N.E.S.C.O.

The program related to the elimination of prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid, has remained central in the organization's work because it is the main precondition for equality and mutually beneficial international cooperation. The speaker expressed his satisfaction with the fact that despite the differences in the requirements of certain member-states, not a single delegation has denied the need to implement the "Peace, International Understanding, Human Rights and the Rights of the People" program. In response to questions about the so-called politicalization of the organization, he noted that the forming of such a public opinion that would favor disarmament is in concord with the ideas embodied in U.N.E.S.C.O.'s charter. The director general is connecting the organization's work in this direction with the very essence of its competence. The developing of education, the stimulation of science and the promotion of culture.

Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow devoted part of his speech to budget, financial and administrative aspects, related to the programmed activities for the 1986-1987 period.

The speaker noted in conclusion that today, as many delegates have said, the world needs U.N.E.S.C.O. more than at any other time before. Being based upon its fundamental priciples of universality and absolute equality of the member-countries, the organization is capable of overcoming the difficulties provided there is unity.

U.N.E.S.C.O has no other alternative but to remain true to the ideals, principles, and aims of its charter. What its founders have formulated cannot be limited by time. We must persevere to this with consistency, diligence and dedication, stated Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow.

BALEV RECEIVES POLISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU291940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Milko Balev received a delegation of the Polish Trade Union Accord, led by its chairman Alfred Miodowicz. Comrade Milko Balev briefed the Polish trade union officials on the tasks which Bulgarian Communists and all workers are solving now in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and on the work of preparation for the 13th BCP Congress. Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the continous development of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Polish trade unions and between the workers of the two fraternal countries.

JOURNALISTS' MEETING REVIEWS CREATIVE WORK

AU292109 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The concluding 2-day meeting of the review of journalists' creative work has opened in Sofia. Lalyu Dimitrov, deputy head of the Ideological Policy Department of the BCP Central Committee, took part in the work. The meeting was opened by Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists' Union. Two main papers were delivered on the subject: "Information '85", by Boyan Traykov, chief director of BTA, and "Journalism '85" by Nikola Rachev, secretary of the Bulgarian Journalist' Union. The two speakers analyzed the development and the problems of these [words indistinct] of the mass media, and noted the deficiencies that have to be overcome in raising the quality of creative journalism.

IRAN-IRAQ WAR SERVING INTERESTS OF U.S., ISRAEL

AU291101 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Oct 85 p 7

[Dusan Brabec commentary in the "Word on the Events" column: "The Background to a Bloody Conflict"]

[Text] The war between Iran and Iraq has been going on for the last 6 years. There are no victors, there are only the afflicted. The tens of thousands of dead, hundreds of thousands of wounded, and hundreds of families whose members have lost their lives in the bombing of the cities are proof of this.

"The conflict, the tragic nature of which is multiplied by bilateral absurdity, has devastated extensive areas in both countries," the Soviet paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA states. The war between the two countries, which formally broke out on the basis of a territorial dispute, perseveres in spite of the efforts made by many international organizations to mediate a peaceful accord. Until the end of 1981, the initiative lay with Iraq, which operated in the Iranian Khuzestan Province, where the crude oil centers of Abadan, Khorramshahr, Ahvaz, and others are located. In the following year, after the withdrawal of Iraqi troops beyond the internationally recognized borders of the two states, the military initiative was taken over by Iranian troops, which opened a 1,200-km front on Iraqi territory. In 1983 Iraq accepted UN Security Council Resolution No 540 on the political settlement of the conflict. Its willingness to halt military actions and to open peace negotiations was frequently expressed then and later, too.

The ruling circles of Iran are maintaining an attitude toward the bloody conflict which is difficult to understand. Their demand that the Iraqi people settle accounts with the leadership of their state is shattered in comparison with Iran's own unbending attitude, contained in the slogan used to organize the mass demonstrations of the Muslims: "We will fight until the final victory"! Today, even some moderate politicians in Tehran have grasped that at present neither of the sides can achieve a decisive victory. To continue the bloodbath means a deteriorating economic situation and immense suffering for the masses in both countries.

The French weekly LA VIE OUVRIERE has published a terrible fact: The theocratic regime in Tehran has thrown more than 40,000 progressive figures into prison -- representatives of the forces which are striving to attain social progress -- in the name of "Muslim Divine Law." Moreover, all democratic and progressive parties have been dissolved in the country; a hunt has begun against the representatives of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh), who stood in the same ranks as the Muslim forces in the anti-imperialist, anti-shah revolution.

The paradox in the Iraq-Iran war is that the Iranian leadership is declaring its anti-Americanism and its anti-Zionism on the one hand, while on the other hand it objectively plays into the hands of American imperialism and Israeli militarism through its objective deeds. The U.S. Administration is making use of the stubborn Iranian refusal to end the war in order to escalate its military presence in the Persian Gulf and to consolidate its network of military bases in the area, including the naval forces cruising in the Strait of Hormuz and in the Arabian Sea. The military threat of the United States is becoming a deadly danger to all national liberation forces in the area, including Iran itself. The American policy of "protecting vital U.S. interests" and "freedom of navigation" is nothing but demagogic abuse of the current situation in order to prepare extensive military operations.

This trend is advantageous for the United States from the strategic viewpoint, too; it would like to encircle the southern borders of the Soviet Union with its units, which are armed with first-strike nuclear weapons.

In its offensive plans even Israel, this loyal U.S. ally, is relying on the continuation of the conflict between Baghdad and Tehran. The open declarations of Israeli politicians that their country is willing to deliver weapons to either of the fighting sides confirms that Tel Aviv regards the prospect of further bloodshed as an ideal possibility to realize its plans. It wants to introduce a split into the Arab ranks, which have even now lost their unity, and to make impossible a just solution of the Palestinian problem, including the return of the territories occupied by the Israelis.

Time and again the Soviet Union has declared that it is consistently and resolutely opposed to U.S. attempts to make use of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict for U.S. imperial interference. The recent Soviet proposal to work out a common comprehensive approach to the problems of security in Asia is based on ensuring peace and stability. The USSR recommends that the concept of security for southern Asia contain those principles of peaceful coexistence which demand, apart from other things, the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and the guarantee of security in Asia.

CHNOUPEK ON CSSR CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN PEACE WORK

LD300039 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The participants in today's session of the Slovak Peace Council discussed questions connected with the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations. They also noted the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the WPC and preparation of the International Peace Year.

Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek briefed those present on Czechoslovakia's participation in the UN peace effort. He stressed the beneficial activity of the Slovak Peace Council for spreading peace ideas. He paid great attention to the topical questions of the present world and their solution. Comrade Chnoupek stated as an example of constructive approach towards safeguarding peace and disarmament the lasting effort of the states of the Warsaw Treaty, expressed in the adopted declaration of the recent session of its Political Consultative Committee in Sofia. In connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the United Nations Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed:

[Begin Chnoupek recording] The 40th anniversary of the United Nations represents for us not only an opportunity for celebations, but also a possibility to express our devotion to the purpose of this organization and its harter. The evidence of the serious nature of our attitude towards the 40th UN anniversary is the decision of the federal government to join the celebration of this anniversary with the struggle for peace and further significant strengthening of the activity of Czechoslovakia in the work of this organization. This is the role of the new Czechoslovak Commission for the Year of the United Nations and the International Peace Year in 1986. The commission is active in both the political and cultural spheres. All the components of the National Front of Czechoslovakia share in its activity. Its role, at the same time, is to acquaint the broad Czechoslovak public with the activity of the UN, with its significance for preserving peace and security in the world, and to actively publicize the peace initiatives of socialism. One of the most important roles of the commission and the entire peace movement will be preparation for the world congress of peace and anti-war forces in Copenhagen next year.

I briefed the UN secretary general, in a special letter, on our active approach toward International Peace Year and the Year of the United Nations. I assured him that Czecholsovakia will utilize both these significant events for strengthening the joint endeavors of the member states for the benefit of further growth of respect and authority of the organization. The United Nations is and remains for us the symbol of meritorious activity in the struggle for the preservation of lasting peace, strengthening international security and tackling the main issues of the current world. [end recording]

ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT GUIDELINES OFTEN IGNORED

AU281212 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Social Interests Have Priority"]

[Excerpts] A period such as the present, in which one 5-year plan ends and we are getting ready to enter the next one, has its peculiarities. With the help of a longer retrospective and perspective, it enables us to compare what we have achieved and what we want to achieve.

We already know now that our national economy will fulfill and exceed the projections of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the key indicators.

The projections of the Eighth 5-Year Plan assume that in order to achieve the objectives we have set for ourselves in the economic and the social spheres, the national income must grow by at least 3.5 percent annually.

Thus, a responsible preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and of the plan for next year is one of the key problems on which one has to concentrate great efforts in the pre-congress period. Therefore, the CPCZ Central Committee has appealed to ranking personnel, party agencies, and organizations, and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement not to permit unused resources to be concealed, and not to permit unjustified demands for investments and additional manpower.

Therefore, one has been waiting with interest to see on what level the proposals of minstries' departments [resorts] will be made. They should reflect the envisaged growth of the national income, ensure it by implementing intensification factors, and observe the input limits.

This time, the ministries' departments have not covered themselves with glory! Obviously the quality of their proposals differs, but on the whole they did not "put all their cards on the table." They were planning cautiously as if unused resources and the fumther possibilities for the economy's development did not exist. If the government would accept their proposals and back away, in particular on the issue of the indicators of intensification and effectiveness, the internal utilization of national income would overtake its creation. That cannot be permitted!

Another fact that must not be ignored is that the overwhelming majority of ministries' departments were incapable of proving the effect arising from the implementation of scientific-technological findings and the innovation of production. Also, the interdependence of the science and technology development plan with the plan for renewal of long-term assets is far from perfect.

Thus, here we have again the cautiousness and speculation which, as we know, is always to the detriment of someone or something! Responsible officials certainly did not expect praise, and id not get it either. Their "self-defense," made by pointing out objective difficulties, was not accepted either. true, no one claims that difficulties have disapp or that all problems can be resolved immediately.

The party cannot permit anyone to vote with one hand for the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session and the June session of the CPSL Central Committee, and stretch out the other hand, for example, for new, unsubstantiated investments.

Concealing unused resources, speculating, and other bad habits such as parochialism, are some of the negative phenomena of the present. Political economics studies their roots and causes, and searches for ways to combat them. However, we are not completely defenseless in this case. We know, for example, that behind parochialism, scheming, and exaggerated local patriotism there is, among other things, the noncomprehension of the fundamental principle of the unity among the interests of society, work collectives, and individuals.

Thus, in the preparation of the new 5-year plan we again witness the absolutism of the interests of enterprises, economic production units, and some ministries' departments to the detriment of others; to put it more accurately, to the detriment of society, the highest and most vital interest.

The Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned Management is frequently blamed for this erroneous social and psychological orientiation on the part of managers and ranking personnel. True, the set can be blamed for some things; for example, we can blame it that the results of individual economic components are being assessed in an isolated manner, at variance with the fact that any such component is only an element of the national economic complex, based on all peoples' ownership. However, the priority of the national economic approach envisages that the activity of each one of them should be assessed from a higher-level viewpoint -- that is, according to how it satisfies the interests of a specific consumer.

Yes, the Set of Measures or the methods of assessment are not always fully effective -- also as regards the direction in which they should be. However, this is not a carte blanche permitting the exploitation of their weak spots and deviation from the directives of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session.

HONECKER REPORTEDLY TO VISIT FRG IN MID-DECEMBER

DW291149 Hamburg BILD in German 29 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Honecker Will Come Before Christmas"]

[Text] SED Chief Erich Honecker will now definitely come in mid-December for a 1-day visit to Bonn. Thereafter, he wants to spend 2-3 days in the Saarland, where he was born. This was learned by BILD from Bonn government circles. Honecker wants to discuss details in mid-November in East Berlin with Saarland Minister President Lafontaine (SPD). A high-ranking government official told BILD: "With a 1-day working visit to Bonn, Honecker would not create great protocol obstacles. There would then be no such problems as housing and a great reception by the federal president."

STOPH, USSR'S MARCHUK HOLD ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS

LD291832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN) -- The USSR's proposals to end the arms race on earth and to prevent it in space are most deeply in accordance with the interests of the peoples. They are the precondition for using science and technology to an even greater extent for peaceful purposes and for raising the standard of living. This was stated by GDR Premier Willi Stoph on 29 October at a meeting with Guriy Marchuk, deputy premier of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

Both men stressed that in the coordination of the plans of both countries, ambitious tasks are being set to raise the technological standard of processes and technologies and the quality of products. This applies especially to the development of microelectronics, the automation of production, the creation of new materials, and biotechnology. Simultaneously, tasks are being fulfilled in the complex program for scientific-technological progress, which exists in the CEMA framework.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SYRIA'S AL-KASM

Arrives at Airport

LD291210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1133 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN) -- Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic, arrived on Tuesday morning [29 October] for an official visit that will last several days. He is accepting an invitation from Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who warmly welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. A military ceremony took place in honor of the guest. The official bilateral talks will begin in the afternoon.

Received by Stoph

LD292345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received today Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic, for an initial exchange of views.

Afterward, the official talks, which centered on a comprehensive discussion of bilateral relations and on international affairs, began at the seat of the Council of Ministers.

The two politicians noted with great satisfaction that the traditionally friendly cooperation between their states is extremely productive in many spheres. The friendship visits of the highest representatives of the two parties and states, Erich Honecker and Hafiz al-Asad, and the agreements reached on those occasions, have given a dynamic impetus to their bilateral relations.

It was stressed that their extensive agreement on international questions, their joint commitment to peace, and their basic anti-imperialist positions represent a stable foundation for the deepening of cooperation.

The two sides expressed concern about the international situation which is aggravated by the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms escalation. In this connection, they referred to the great significance of the peace proposals submitted at the latest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries in Sofia, and the Soviet Union's far-reaching initiatives to halt the arms race and prevent it from spreading to space. Willi Stoph stated that in view of the gravity of the international situation, a change for the better is not merely required but possible.

The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers praised the growing importance of the nonaligned states in international relations, and their voice in support of peace and disarmament, which cannot be ignored. He stressed in particular Syria's important voice in the Nonaligned Movement. He stressed the GDR's unshakable solidarity with those states and peoples in the Near and Middle East which, like the Syrian Arab Republic, strongly oppose the policy of interference and expansion of imperialist circles of the United States and Israel. The two sides supported a comprehensive and just solution to the Near East conflict and the Palestinian problem on the basis of the Soviet proposals and the Fez peace plan.

Willi Stoph and Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm discussed in detail the present state and future prospects of their countries' bilateral relations. A central issue here is the implementation of the Program on the Development of Economic, Industrial, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Until 1990. The chairmen of the Council of Ministers expressed their desire to continue the mutually advantageous economic cooperation in a stable and dynamic fashion. They also stressed their good cooperation in education, the health sector, and in the sphere of culture and higher education and agreed to expand it further.

Willi Stoph and his Syrian guest expressed satisfaction about their substantive and useful exchange of views. They assessed it as an important milestone in developing bilateral relations.

Dinner Toast

LD300012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2008 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 29 Oct (ADN) -- The stable and trusting relations of genuine friendship between the GDR and Syria are marked by anti-imperialist solidarity and mutually advantageous cooperation.

This was stressed by the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the two countries, Willi Stoph and Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, on Tuesday evening [29 October] in Berlin. During a dinner given by Willi Stoph in honor of his guest, the two politicians spoke in favor of averting nuclear catastrophe, which is threatening mankind's existence.

In his toast, Willi Stoph stressed the statement made in the talks that began the same day that the considerable worsening of the international situation is cause for great concern. Averting a nuclear catastrophe, which, according to the United States' plan, is now also a threat to space, is literally a question of mankind's survival. In order to eliminate the nuclear danger and strengthen peace, the Warsaw Pact countries have proposed in their Sofia declaration concrete and determined actions that are acceptable to all forces of reason and realism, he said.

Stoph said that the GDR fully supports the USSR's proposals for achieving a real change in international relations that were submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev in Paris. Looking ahead to the forthcoming meeting between Gorbachev and Reagan, we expect the United States to finally display a willingness for understanding and a constructive attitude and to put their pledges of peace into practice.

The GDR steadfastly observes its political responsibility for the maintenance and safeguarding of peace in Europe, on the dividing line between the two strongest military powers of our time. It shares Syria's great concern about the strivings of ruling U.S. circles to realize their plans for domination in the Near and Middle East by means of confrontation in "strategic alliance" with Israel. Hypocritically always talking of peace, aggressive imperialist circles continue to apply force and terror, as Israel's criminal attack against Tunisia and the PLO recently demonstrated. Thus, the situation remains very dangerous and explosive for the peoples of the region and world peace. Anti-Arab solutions, which encourage war, not peace, are valued as a panacea for the Near East. The GDR's steadfast solidarity applies to those states and peoples which, like Syria, strongly oppose this policy of interference and threats.

Willi Stoph added that the GDR supports a comprehensive and just solution to the Near East conflict, particularly the Palestinian question, through collective efforts within the framework of a international Near East conference proposed by the Soviet Union with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO. It regards the joint support of all Arab states and national forces for the implementation of the Fes peace charter as especially important. The imperialist-Zionist machinations against the Palestinian people, which are designed to render the inalienable right to the creation of their own independent state a matter of contention forever, must be exposed.

The GDR praised Syria's role in nullifying the Israeli-Lebanese agreement of May 1983, thus thwarting the imperialist plans for dominating Lebanon. We support all initiatives, said Willi Stoph, that are aimed at the unity, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Lebanon and serve to solve the country's internal problems through a national agreement among the Lebanese.

Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm praised the close cooperation between Syria and the GDR. He recalled the GDR's consistent support for Syria's struggle against Israel's expansionist aspirations and against the U.S. administration's hostile policy. This policy reflects the imperialist policy of interference, regional domination, and support for the aggressive plans and conspiracies of Zionism, of which Israel is the symbol and military base in the Near and Middle East.

Syria opposes halfway and separate solutions and stresses that a just peace in the region can only be achieved by means of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all affected parties on the basis of the UN resolutions. In this spirit, Syria supports the Soviet proposals for bringing about a just peace in the region.

Al-Kasm added that the problem in the region cannot be separated from the major issues in Europe and the world. Syria supports the GDR's policy aimed at strengthening peace in Europe and eliminating the dangers existing in the world. It also supports the Soviet Union's intiatives for ending the arms race, reducing nuclear weapons, and halting nuclear weapons testing as well as all attempts to militarize space.

AFGHAN MILITARY DELEGATION MEETS HONECKER

AU291007 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council and National Defense Council chairman, on Friday [25 October] received the military delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] headed by Afghan Minister of National Defense Mohammad Nazar, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and member of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

During the friendly meeting at the SED Central Committee building the Afghan national defense minister conveyed greetings from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA Revolutionary Council chairman, which Erich Honecker, cordially reciprocated.

The guest expressed thanks for the invitation and the numerous manifestations of sincere friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity experienced by the military delegation during its stay in the GDR. Lt Gen Mohammad Nazar reported on the Afghan people's and soldiers' efforts in their successful revolutionary transformation of the country, as well as in the struggle against the counterrevolution that is supported by foreign reaction. He said that the PDPA decisions for the comprehensive development of the country are being implemented, despite all attempts at disruption.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the continual development of relations between the two parties, states and armies on the basis of the 1982 friendship treaty between the GDR and the DRA. The visit of the military delegation provides further fruitful stimuli for fraternal cooperation, he said. He affirmed that the GDR would continue to support the Afghan people's just struggle against imperialism and its interference in internal affairs, as well as its struggle to protect the revolutionary achievements. He emphatically pointed out the heed for a political settlement of the Afghan situation.

Erich Honecker declared that the two states are close fellow fighters in the struggle for the preservation of world peace. This is indicated in Afghanistan's policy aimed at peace and the easing of tensions, he said.

In this context he focused on the important proposals of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact in Sofia, which are aimed at making every effort to banish the nuclear threat to mankind, at reducing the level of military confrontation, and at achieving a turn for the better in international relations in Europe and in the world.

However, a prerequisite for this is to renounce the policy of strength and of confrontation. The realistic peace program of the Soviet Union and of the fraternal socialist countries that are closely linked with it is aimed at halting the arms race on earth and at not even permitting it to start in space, thus contributing to an improvement of the international situation.

He stressed the GDR's full agreement with the latest USSR peace program submitted by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

The SED Central Committee general secretary informed the guests about the initiatives of the working people and soldiers of the German worker-peasant state on the road to the 11th SED Congress. He assessed the good results that have been achieved as eloquent proof of their determination to make every effort to strengthen socialism in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, and to reliably protect peace on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism.

In recognition of special merits for strengthening and further developing collaboration with the GDR National People's Army, Erich Honecker bestowed on Lt Col Mohammad Nazar the GDR Military Order of Merit, first class.

Also attending the meeting were SED Central Committee Politburo members Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense; and Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee secretary; and Deputy Defense Ministers Colonel General Heinz Kessler and Colonel General Fritz Streletz.

Also present was Abdul Wahed Baba Jan, DRA ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

BISHOP REPORTS ON INTERFERENCE IN SYNODS

DW291344 Bonn DIE WELT in German 28 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "SED Seeks To Influence Synods -- Bishop Demke in Magdeburg: The Regime's Actions Are Seen as a Burden"]

[Excerpts] Magdeburg -- The East German Protestant Church is watching with growing concern how representatives of the GDR are trying to influence the course of synod meetings. Bishop Christoph Demke of Magdeburg reported on these observations to the regional church synod of Saxony. He said that numerous members of the synod had been summoned to separate so-called interviews. In some cases the employers of those concerned were present. According to Demke, this meant that "employer-employee relationships were used as a means of bringing pressure to bear."

There is nothing new about "interviews" prior to synod meetings; members of other regional churches in the GDR have also been subjected to them. This time, however, Bishop Demke felt that the "large number of interviews in a short period of time" represented a burden because they gave rise to the impression that "action" was taking place. There is hardly an alternative to the conclusion that "an attempt is being made to influence substance."

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO VENEZUELAN CONGRESS

AU251833 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee sent a greetings message to the delegates of the seventh party congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV]. The message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, reads as follows:

Esteemed Comrades:

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the Seventh PCV Congress.

Your party congress is taking place at a time of serious danger to world peace. Against all realism the most aggressive circles of imperialism are unabatedly striving for military supremacy, which will enable them to blackmail socialism in the future and to force the movement of national and social liberation to its knees. Without restraint the same forces continue the neocolonialist exploitation of the Latin American states and peoples, undermine their national independence and sovereignty, and attempt to integrate them into their mad course of arms buildup and confrontation. In blatant violation of international law they are carrying out their policy of intervention and threats toward Cuba, Nicaragua, and other Latin American peoples. Thus, they endanger world peace.

More urgently than ever before this development calls for the uniting of all anti-imperialist and democratic forces to preserve peace and achieve a normalization of international cooperation.

It gives us great satisfaction that the PCV and the SED believe in the struggle for the most important basic concern of our time and apply their entire political weight to this.

We note with satisfaction that the relations between our parties are developing and deepening in the spirit of the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and for the benefit of our peoples. Rest assured that the SED will continue to stand in firm solidarity at the side of the Venezuelan Communists.

Esteemed delegates, pleace accept our best wishes for the successful course of your delegations as well as for the further strengthening of your party.

BRIEFS

TALKS HELD WITH FRG UNION -- Delegations from the Instruction and Education Trade Union in the FDGB and the Education and Science Trade Union of the FRG's DGB have met in Oberhof for a several-day exchange of information and views. In a joint press release the participants stressed the responsibility of teachers and trade unions for educating young people into actively working for understanding, peace, detente and disarmament. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 29 Oct 85 LD]

PEACE DELEGATION TO DENMARK -- Copenhagen, 28 Oct (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR Peace Council has concluded a visit of several days to Denmark. It included People's Chamber Deputy Prof Dr Gert Wendelborn, vice president of the GDR Peace Council and professor of Theology at Rostock; and Prof Dr Alfred Boenisch, member of the Peace Council and of the Academy of Sciences. The delegation took part in the second International Peace University in Aarhus, Denmark. At the conference, 50 academics from Eastern and Western Europe gave information from a political, economic and scientific viewpoint about the consequences of the U.S. space armaments project. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1329 GMT 28 Oct 85 LD]

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER, DELEGATION VISIT

Talks Begin

LD291512 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] High-level Hungarian-GDR talks have begun in Budapest. The talks are attended by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP; Erich Honecker, general secretary of SED and chairman of the Council of State; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; and by Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo, and secretary of the Central Committee. Erich Honecker arrived in our country last night for a friendly working visit.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD291633 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, 29 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR and Hungary today signed a long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, signed their names at the bottom of the important document in the building of the Hungarian National Assembly. In accordance with the results of the highest-level economic consultations of the CEMA countries, the document determines the fundamental direction of the further expansion and deepening of economic relations between the two countries.

The document's terms are directed toward attaining a new, higher stage in cooperation between the two countries in economic and scientific-technological spheres and effectively harnessing their constantly growing scientific and economic potential. The two countries agreed to increase joint efforts aimed at using science and technology to strengthen their respective national economies. In accordance with this, relations based on labor specialization and cooperation in production are to be deepened; mutual deliveries of raw and basic materials are to be guaranteed on a long-term basis, and the exchange of goods is to be dynamically developed.

Luncheon Held

LD291842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, 29 Oct (ADN) -- The MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers gave a luncheon in honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at midday Tuesday [29 October]. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, and members of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, warmly welcomed the guest.

The friendly gathering in the parliament building was attended by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, candidate of the SED Central Committee and chief of the chancery of the Council of State chairman; GDR ambassador Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, and the other personages who are accompanying Erich Honecker on his visit to Hungary.

The following were also present on the Hungarian side: Politburo members Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Deputy secretary-general; Gyorgy Aczel, Sandor Gaspar, Karoly Grosz, Csaba Hamori, Ferenc Havasi, Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Miklos Ovari, Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly; and Istvan Szabo. Also attending were the Secretaries of the Central Committee Istvan Horvath, Lenard Pal, and Matyas Szuros; other members of the Central Committee; Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Lajos Faluvegi; and other members of the Council of Ministers, including Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and other important personages.

Luncheon Toasts

LD292134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, 29 Oct (ADN) -- During the meal Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar delivered table speeches. The first secretary of the MSZMP described Erich Honecker's visit as an outstanding event in the relations between the two countries. He emphasized the excellent course of the talks, in which domestic, bilateral, and international affairs were discussed. Janos Kadar noted with satisfaction that the talks with his guest showed full unanimity on all the issues covered.

In his reply, Erich Honecker expressed gratitude for the warm hospitality and assessed his meeting with Janos Kadar as extraordinarily fruitful and characterized by mutual understanding. The exchange of views and its results were proof that friendship between the two parties, states and peoples has blossomed and matured throughout the years.

Both leaders stressed in their toasts the great importance of the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries for the further consolidation of the unity and closeness of the socialist nations and for guaranteeing peace.

They particularly supported the USSR's proposals, presented in Paris by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The proposals give humanity the chance to effectively counter the danger of a nuclear inferno, to follow the course of disarmament, to prevent the arms race in space, and to ensure a peaceful future.

Honecker, Delegation Depart

LD291833 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, 29 Oct (ADN) -- On Tuesday evening [29 October] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, left Budapest after his meeting with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, which took place in a warm and fraternal atmosphere. Erich Honecker and his entourage were given a friendly send-off at the Budapest airport by the MSZMP first secretary and other personages from the Hungarian People's Republic.

KADAR TO DEPART FOR GREAT BRITAIN 31 OCT

LD291756 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 29 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and member of the Presidential Council, is to leave for an official visit to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on October 31 on the invitation of the British Government.

PARTY ORGAN COMMENTS ON PACT MEETING DISCUSSIONS

AU291740 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Historic Opportunity"]

[Text] The struggle of the peoples of Europe and the world to avoid nuclear danger and for the favorable development of international relations has reached a turning point. In accordance with this we have to think in a new way, and we have to search for new forms of compromise and action if we want to avoid a catastrophe.

This is the main tenet of the document issued about the 2-day conference of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee held in Sofia which concludes, among other things, that tension has considerably increased in recent years and the world has come close to the point beyond which events can be beyond control. The representatives of the Pact countries see the causes for this in the acceleration of the arms race and that the Americans want to extend this race to outer space. Although the preparations for this space arms race are still only in the initial phases, they have already had a destabilizing effect on international relations, have increased uncertainty, and have also increased the peoples' concern for the future.

All this has taken place in spite of the fact that the Warsaw Pact countries have made several initiatives, such as at their January 1983 conference in Prague, and have submitted concrete proposals for the reduction of the tension between the opposing military blocs, for confidence-strengthening measures, and for practical disarmament steps. In order to create a favorable atmosphere, the Soviet Union implemented an entire series of unilateral measures. It took upon itself, among other things, to refrain from using nuclear weapons first and from deploying antisatellite installations in space; in the summer of 1984, the Soviet Union halted the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and even dismantled some of them. Last but not least, in August this year, the Soviet Union declared a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. During his visit in Paris, Mikhail Gorbachev proposed a 50-percent reduction in strategic nuclear weapons and has signaled, since then, that it can be more than 50 percent if the U.S. Administration is ready to ban space armaments. However, so far the American side and NATO have not come up with a positive answer to any proposals or with concrete measures. They avoided an answer by saying that they would examine the proposals or, as they did last time, although they called the proposal interesting, they claimed that these proposals are to the advantage of the Soviet Union. (We hope this is not the last word said by Washington.)

Denying the allegations circulating about unilateral advantages, the Warsaw Pact countries, stressed this time, too, that "our alliance is of a defensive nature."

As a result, it does not seek military superiority. In other words, we do not wish to compete with anyone in finding out who is raising the nuclear shield higher, but neither do we allow others to upset the strategic balance. The honest desire to seek compromise and goodwill are present also in the recently approved new proposal, according to which Europe will be freed of intermediate-range nuclear weapons... According to the concept, the agreement pertaining to this should be separated from the negotiations on banning space weapons and limiting strategic nuclear weapons. This, if you like, also takes into consideration a previous U.S. desire; namely, that the elements of the Geneva talks should be solvable not only together but also one by one.

In this connection, too, great importance was attributed at the Sofia conference to the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. In accordance with the expectation of all peoples, the exchange of views between Gorbachev and Reagan in Geneva must contribute to easing the current tension, reducing the danger of war, eliminating the arms race, and to mutually acceptable decisions in the direction of disarmament which serve real progress. The world's public opinion expects this from the representatives of the two superpowers, and from the Eastern and Western politicians, and the positions and commentaries appearing in the press are justifiably pointing out that it is impossible to make the disarmament negotiations consistent with armament unless one is a hypocrite or wants to mislead public opinion, which is hoping for results at the summit.

Everyone should realize that, in our world, the artificial harboring of distrust and tension leads to no good. Therefore, the only practical attitude would be to take a position as partners in the struggle against nuclear annihilation. The respectable efforts of the sober-minded politicians of countries with different social orders and of the West, and the activity of anti-war movements prove that "it is possible to return to detente, and it is possible to, and we must, reach a turning point in interstate relations." Renouncing the use of force could be one of the first steps in this direction, as the document issued at the Sofia conference of the Warsaw Pact countries indicates.

The governments of all countries, no matter what social order prevails in their country, should try to achieve this goal, since the only rational way out of the dilemmas confronting us is the active cooperation of states for the benefit of a joint, peaceful future. We should try to create and utilize international institutions and mechanisms which would make it possible for the national goals to be in harmony with universal human interests.

A good example from this point of view is the UN and its affiliated organizations as well as the comprehensive negotiations currently being held, like the Budapest Cultural Forum or the Sofia meeting of UNESCO held as the Pact conference was taking place. While in Budapest proposals were made to safeguard cultural values and to make them public property, at the UNESCO meeting, the delegates of the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America exchanged views on a problem particularly afflicting some parts of the world, illiteracy, and possible ways of eliminating it, and they all stressed that in order to implement their proposals, they need both peace and, of course, money, and a mere fraction of the sum the world spends on armament.

Illiteracy, however, is only one problem affecting certain countries of the world. The list would be far from complete if we did not mention the severe economic problems certain countries are facing, their financial difficulties, and in the case of developing countries, famine and general technological backwardness which as a result of centuries of colonialism. And even if all these problems did not exist, we still have a lot to do in our own household.

For example, in the area of environmer al protection, culture, and health we could do a lot, to say nothing of human rights, an area in which the socialist countries have always supported respecting, of course, state sovereignty.

This is the way the issues of peace and strengthening international security, the elimination of the arms race and turning to disarmament are connected with the other global problems of mankind. Therefore, the shortest way toward the elimination of economic backwardness and of famine areas and of avoiding the destruction of our natural environment leads directly from the elimination of the arms race.

Taking all these into consideration, the Warsaw pact countries are again calling on all the countries of the world for cooperation, and on the various social and political forces for "joint efforts based on goodwill in the interest of peace." One of the most important lessons of World War II is that it is precisely possible to achieve the active cooperation of countries of different social orders against aggression and war for peace and security.

Time is urgent. Let us unite before it is too late!

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PRC TRADE UNION TALKS

AU251446 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 22 Oct 85 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Communique on Hungarian-Chinese Trade Union Talks"]

[Text] From 6-21 October at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions a Hungarian trade union delegation, led by Secretary Laszlo Gal, visited China.

The Hungarian trade union delegation held talks with leaders of the Chinese trade union movement and with regional and local industrial trade union representatives. The delegation visited various Chinese provinces and industrial and agricultural factories, as well as Shenzhen, a special economic zone. The delegation was received by Ni Zhifu, chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

The Hungarian delegation studied trade union activity in China and the new effort that characterizes the activities connected with the reform taking place in the political, social, and economic life of the PRC.

During the talks about various questions of trade union activities, the delegates of the National Trade Union Council gave an account on the current issues of trade union activity considered in our homeland, and the tasks connected with the changes in the management of the economy.

The representatives of the Hungarian and Chinese trade unions reached an agreement to further develop cooperation.

AUSTRIA'S GRATZ CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

LD291909 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 29 (MTI) -- Leopold Gratz, federal foreign minister of Austria, paid an official visit to Hungary on October 27-29 on the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Leopold Gratz met Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Austrian Foreign Minister gave a speech at the opening of the new terminal of the Ferihegy Airport.

MTI was informed that Leopold Gratz and his host, Peter Varkonyi, discussed the state of bilateral relations and assessed them good-neighbourly and free of problems. Discussing international issues, it was found that the parties' opinions on fundamental issues are close.

The parties took a stand for the curbing of the arms race and the continuation of the Helsinki process. They stressed that the current cultural forum in Budapest and the conference to be held in Vienna next year were important stages in the continuation of detente and the strengthening of peace and security in Europe. In the Austrian embassy building the Austrian foreign minister met the Hungarian delegation and the representatives of neutral and non-aligned countries delegations to the European cultural forum.

Leopold Gratz invited Peter Varkonyi, for an official visit to Austria, who accepted the invitation. [sentence as received]

RAILROAD INDUSTRY PLAGUED BY INEFFICIENCY

AU280945 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 22 Oct 85 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian State Railraod Information -- Carriages Not Unloaded, Lack of Internal Organization"]

[Text] Rezso Lbajusz, director general of the Hungarian State Railroad [MAV], on 21 October spoke to journalists at a press conference about the autumn transportation tasks. He said that the railroad has reached a period full of problems and that, because of the peak autumn transportation requirements and MAV's internal supply problems which have created a shortage in locomotives, the raiload workers are facing difficult months.

This year, the railroad planned to transport 120 million metric tons of goods but as a result of a considerable reduction in transportation demands, this has been reduced to 118 million metric tons. Until the end of September, however, the freight cars transported only 85 million metric tons of goods, 250,000 metric tons less than planned. Thus, in the remaining period of 1985, some 33 million metric tons of goods are awaiting transportation. The fact that emergency aid amounting to 130 million forints was allocated by the budget for railroad maintenance has somewhat eased these difficulties during this the peak period. As a result, another 15 locomotives could be placed in operation, thereby reducing the so-called waiting list for machines to one-third.

A considerable problem for the railroad continues to be that the freight car workers do not unload the cars according to a set schedule: Unloading during the night and on Saturdays and Sundays has decreased to a fraction. This is the major obstacle encountered by the railroad in steadily fulfilling the demand for freight cars required to transport goods. According to evaluations, 60 percent of the freight cars cannot be put at the disposal of the carriers because other carriers failed to unload them at the end of the previous week.

These difficulties are increased by inefficient management. Quite often the lack of internal organization causes delays. This is because MAV is still in a state of fluctuation.

URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON SEJM, REFORM, DETAINEES

U.S. Aid to Solidarity

LD292022 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Except] Minister Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman met foreign journalists at his weekly press conference.

[Question] You told us that the prime minister will propose the composition of the new government in the Sejm. Have you any new plans, or are you going to remain in your present government post?

[Urban] Please, address the question to a future prime minister.

The government spokesman dwelled on a publication by DZIENNIK POLSKI, an emigre daily published in London, which is unusual in itself.

[Urban] A text on attempts by Senator Collins, a Democrat from South Carolina was published by DZIENNIK POLSKI. Senator Collins, according to DZIENNIK POLSKI submitted a motion to the Senate Budget Committee on cutting U.S. assistance to Solidarity from 18 million to 10 million (?dollars). Western journalists used to treat our information skeptically that the underground in Poland, and its very existence is based on financial assistance from governmental sources from abroad. And here DZIENNIK POLSKI, an organ of a grouping which cannot be treated as one that supports our theses, admits that the existence of the underground is based on American governmental subventions. That is all we wanted to prove.

Reform, Protests

LD292028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] At today's meeting with foreign correspondents, Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman, expressed his attitude on Western press speculations in connection with the Sejm elections.

He spoke of the state of the natural environment in Poland, and also about matters concerning economic reform. Jerzy Urban said that 72 percent of society prefers a return to ration coupons rather than the introduction of market prices. Generally, everybody supports the reform. However, when one talks about wage differentials, then that support disappears.

The spokesman then said that in connection with the recent elections, 11 protests have been received in the Supreme Court. The hearings will take place in November, with the participation of the members of electoral commissions lodging the protest, and representatives of the public prosecutor's office.

The court will not, however, decide upon the validity or nonvalidity of the elections, but will only present its opinion to the Sejm, which will make a decision.

Walesa Summons

LD291557 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] At a meeting with foreign correspondents, Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban expressed his views on the speculation of the Western press in connection with the Sejm elections, saying that a significant part of the population in Poland is against socialism.

The spokesman presented the results of research carried out by the main public opinion polling center: 23.7 percent of those polled say the current political system is good and does not require any changes; 27 percent are of the opinion that the system is good in principle but that certain changes are needed; and only 5.7 percent answered that the system is bad and that it should be changed.

Jerzy Urban then informed them that legal proceedings against Lech Walesa are continuing, in connection with his statements made after the elections. It is to be expected that he will receive a summons to submit explanations.

The spokesman also said that Seweryn Jaworski has been temporarily detained since, before the elections, he wanted to arouse social unrest.

WALESA SUMMONED TO PROSECUTOR'S OFFICER

AU291749 Paris AFP in English 1742 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Oct 29 (AFP) -- The Polish Supreme Court today confirmed a lower court ruling that a former leader of the Solidarity trade union must pay 80 million zlotys to the official unions set up after Solidarity was banned. The original ruling was issued last February by the Wroclaw court against Jozef Pinior, aged 30. Today the Supreme Court rejected Mr. Pinior's appeal.

Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban meanwhile announced at his weekly press conferecne that a poet, Lothar Herbst, was arrested in Wroclaw on October 7 for incitement to riot. Mr. Herbst, chairman of the Wroclaw branch of the Polish Writers' Association, dissolved under martial law, could be jailed for three years if convicted.

In other developments, independent sources reported that 39-year old Bogdan Bujak, elder brother of Zbigniew Bujak, one of the underground Solidarity leaders, was sentenced today by a Warsaw court to 18 months' imprisonment. Bogdan Bujak, an engineer at Warsaw's Ursus tractor factory, was arrested last February after a police search of his house unearthed Solidarity pamphlets, as well as radio equipment and printer's ink.

In Gdansk, a spokesman for Lech Walesa said the Solidarity chief today received a summons to report as a "suspect" to the local prosecutor's office on November 6. Mr. Walesa is accused by the authorities of giving Western journalists false information on the recent legislative elections, which Solidarity urged should be boycotted. The official figure for the turnout was 78.86 per cent, but Solidarity estimated it at only 66 per cent. Mr. Walesa, who is on sick leave, "does not yet know whether he will be able to answer the summons", the spokesman said.

WORKERS PARTICIPATE IN REFORM AS SPECTATORS

AU291332 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Oct 85 p 3

[Interview given by Professor Leszek Gilejko, director of the Institute of Research into the Workers Class of the Academy of Social Sciences; and Dr Grzegorz Nowacki (no further title given), to Alicja Matynia-Bonik: "Workers on the Subject of the Reform" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Matynia-Bonik: The political and economic reforms in our country have been aimed primarily at the interests of the workers class. Yet one often hears that these reforms do not meet with workers' expectations. What does the research conducted by the institute have to say about this?

Prof Gilejko: This is not the first attempt to implement a reform in Poland, but the present undertaking is far greater than anything in the past. What is most important is that when the reform was in the preparatory stage, it met with a great deal of interest from society, primarily from workers. The reform should encourage and perptuate workers' interest in it. This is of fundamental importance for its future.

Dr Nowacki: To our surprise, interest in the reform is very great, though the degree of direct participation by workers in its implementation is incommensurate with this interest. This participation consists more in viewing the reform as would a spectator, no doubt because workers do not have the possibility of fully influencing its shape.

Matynia-Botnik: Do they say why not?

Prof Gilejko: The answers given during opinion polls confirm that even though the meaning of the reform has been pointed out to them, they feel less informed about the way it is implemented inside an enterprise and what its effects are on the enterprise. Earlier research carried out by other bodies shows that workers' interest in the reform is relatively low. Knowledge of the theoretical principles of the reform is minimal. The need was highlighted to introduce the reform to every work post. Only then will one be able to count on understanding and support from the worker.

Matynia-Bonik: According to them, which social institutions should increase their influence on the country's affairs?

Prof Gilejko: Mention was made most of all the Sejm, workers' self-management bodies, and trade unions. The view that workers' self-management bodies and trade unions should be consolidated inside enterprises is spreading among workers.

Matynia-Bonik: What is hampering the implementation of the reform?

Dr Nowacki: The profound economic collapse has created the need for reform on the one hand, and has restricted maneuvering space on the other. These have been barriers to the reform. However, organization of work and low motivation for productive work are also now hampering the reform. Workers are emphasizing these two factors, which may be eliminated without any special outlay.

Matynia-Bonik: How do workers view their standing within society?

Dr Nowacki: Highly. They are convinced that society appreciates the labor of the worker. And they have no feeling of inferiority or social discrimination. Even so, half of the workers polled pointed out a low level of influence by workers on the fortunes of an enterprise. Perhaps this is where the road of developing workers' self-management bodies and expanding the role of trade unions as the greatest representatives of the workers class is leading. When we asked about membership in social groups, it turned out that their own workers class is the social group with which workers feel most closely connected. Just as the research carried out toward the end of the seventies showed, they are attached most of all to the nation and to the fact that they are Poles. The workers class then occupies second place, even above their own families. It is certainly a sign of the eighties that such a thing as a feeling of class membership exists in their consciousness. Right now, the contribution of the workers class to the reform is not significant; and this is the view of the workers themselves.

PRON CHAIRMAN PROPOSES RELEASE OF SOME DETAINEES

LD291905 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The Presidium of the National Council of PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] Executive Committee has acquainted itself with a report by Jan Dobraczynski on talks with Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, during which, motivated by humanitarian intentions, the chairman of the National Council presented a proposal, which was received with attention, to release persons sentenced and temporarily arrested for noncriminal offenses.

The Presidium recognized that the course of the Sejm elections, the progressive stabilization of sociopolitical life, creates the possibility of releasing persons sentenced from penal establishments and detention as well as persons temporarily arrested for noncriminal offenses. This could apply in particular to persons sentenced or arrested for the first time, whose way of life up to now, family circumstances, state of health, age, and present attitude allow the presumption to be made that they will not violate the binding legal norms and principles of social coexistence in the future.

The Presidium, supporting Jan Dobraczynski's initiative, has asked that state authorities accede to their appeal and avail themselves of it to the broadest possible extent. The Presidium discussed a report on the state and needs of national accord halfway through the eighties and acquainted itself with the activities of the National Health Protection Fund last year and in the three quarters of this year.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

LD300252 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has discussed the country's socioeconomic situation. This September the rectification of arrears in implementing the yearly plan, which occurred in the winter, was intensified. Industrial production and the transportation of goods rose faster than in previous months, a high level was maintained in the purchase of livestock for slaughter, and better results were achieved in housing construction. After 9 months, however, there continues to be differentation in the situation. Particularly in industry and in other spheres of the economy, the relation between remuneration and growth of production and productivity is worse than planned. It was stressed that above all, the intensification of activities favoring an improvement in lower than planned results is necessary, particularly in the raw materials and export industries. The strengthening of economic equilibrium as a result of improvement in the effectiveness of the work of enterprises is a fundamental condition for the removal of negative economic phenomena.

The Politburo assessed the state of preparedness of the fuel and power economy for the autumn-winter peak of 1985-86. The necessity for universal saving of fuel and energy in the whole economy, and also in the home, was pointed out. The country's energy needs must be covered to a significantly greater degree by means of more rational usage of fuel and energy.

The Politburo acquainted itself with information about the course and results of a conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in Sofia. It fully backed the decisions of the conference and approved the position of the Polish delegation. The Politburo acquainted itself with the program-organizational precepts of the 22d Central Committee Plenum. It will take place on 5 November and will be devoted to an assessment of the Sejm elections.

This was a communique from the meeting of the party's Politburo.

COMMISSION PROPOSES ENERGY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

AU291541 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Stanislaw Zielinski report: "Coalmines Are Not Bottomless Pits"]

[Excerpts] The 2 day Katowice session of the PZPR Central Committee Mining Commission has now ended. The session was chaired by PZPR Politburo member Jerzy Romanik.

As we know, coal accounts for the largest part of our energy resources, almost 80 percent of them. Unfortunately, there is little prospect for coal production to be increased by 1990 to such an extent as to meet all the needs of our economy, which is exceedingly energy-intensive. Even maintaining the present coal production calls for many measures. Aside from correct investment policy, which makes it possible to exploit new coal deposits, it is necessary to supply the existing collieries with the necessary machines and equipment.

Unfortunately, commission members who had visited the mining and energy equipment plant on the preceding day had little reason to be too optimistic. Material supplies continue to drag and cooperative links break down from time to time. In particular, metallurgy is unable to cope with orders, and this disturbs the flow of production and necessitates imports of many articles, which boosts production costs.

All this negatively affects the supplies of materials and the performance of mines. That is why it is time to spell out in detail the measures aimed at rationalizing coal consumption throughout the economy. A program of such measures was submitted to the commission.

The program provides for improvements in the general use of energy throughout the economy and in the use of energy in individual plants which are especially energy-intensive. It is expected that such improvements will result in saving some 22 million metric tons of conventional fuels by 1990, including 12,530,000 metric tons of coal, 335,000 metric tons of crude oil, and 230 million cubic meters of natural gas. [all figures as published]

DRAFT YEARLY PLAN SENT FOR CONSULTATION

LD231449 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 22 -- The government Planning Commission has sent for consultations with trade unions and the National Union of Farmers and agricultural circles and organizations an extensive discussion of draft of the Central Yearly Plan (CPR) for 1986.

The plan, according to the law on socio-economic planning and the law on socio-professional organization of farmers, has been consulted in the field of employment, wage and price policy, condition of the population's being, working conditions and the situation of rural areas and the agriculture. Progress in the effectiveness of the economy management was set as the main task of the CPR for next year. It should be expressed, most of all, by a further growth of labor productivity, by a decrease in the production's material and energy consumption. In this context, the CPR points to close ties between the effects of material production and the rate of improvement in the satisfaction of social needs. This results from the principal regularity that distribution will only include what the economy hs produced.

CEAUSESCU DELIVERS MESSAGE ON HARVEST DAY

AU281502 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Oct 85 p 1

["Message Addressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the Cooperative Peasantry, Workers in State Agricultural Enterprises, Mechanics, Experts, and all Working People in Agriculture on Harvest Day"]

[Text] Dear comrades, the celebration of "Harvest Day" gives me the opportunity to extend -- on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally -- warmest congratulations to cooperative peasants, workers in state agricultural enterprises, mechanics, experts, all working people in agriculture, and all our peasantry, as well as wishes for new success in their future activity in developing our socialist agriculture, and in implementing the 13th party congress decisions on carrying out the new agrarian revolution in our country.

"Harvest Day" offers the working people in agriculture, the people's councils, agricultural bodies, and party bodies and organizations the opportunity to draw a balance sheet of activities carried out thus far and of results attained in agricultural production and to draw appropriate conclusions and take adequate steps to improve future activities, obtain ever greater agricultural yields, and thus increase the contribution made by this important sector of the national economy to the fatherland's overall progress.

This year, despite unfavorable weather conditions -- a difficult winter was followed by a period of drought which is still with us -- we have attained an agricultural output which ensures appropriate supplies of agricultural and food produce to the population and also meets other requirements of the national economy. The overall grain crop exceeds 20 million metric tons. A number of counties and a great number of state and cooperative agricultural units have obtained large yields of wheat, barley, and corn as well as good crops of potatoes, sugar beets, vegatables, and fruit. Likewise, important results were scored in the livestock sector, both with regard to increasing the number of livestock and the output of milk, meat, and other products.

This year's results, particularly the achievements of those counties and units with larger agricultural yields, are proof of the great potential of our state and cooperative socialist agriculture to obtain steady and sure crops under any weather conditions.

On this occasion, I would like to state that an important role in the achievement of these results was played by irrigation and land improvement operations, without which we could not have attained the present quantities of agricultural and food produce. Therefore, we should continue to make steady efforts to implement the national program of irrigation and land improvement and fulfill all tasks established by the 13th party congress in the field of developing and modernizing our agriculture.

On "Harvest Day" I also wish to stress that the working people in industry and other national economic branches are resolutely working to implement this year's plan provisions and the tasks for the entire 5-year plan, with a view to thus laying a lasting foundation for the successful transition to implementing the 1986-90 Eighth 5-Year Plan and the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress which will inaugurate Romania's transition to a higher developmental stage and the achievement of new quality in work and life for all our people.

On "Harvest Day" I would like to extend to our entire peasantry and all working people in agriculture my warmest congratulations on the results attained this year.

I call upon them to do everything to score ever better results in the future in accordance with the good conditions created by our party and state for this sector and with the potential and requirements of our national economy under way in socialist development.

Likewise, I warmly congratulate the workers, technicians, engineers, and experts in our industry and I urge them to work resolutely in a revolutionary spirit to commendably implement the important tasks and targets etablished by the party for intensively developing insutrial production, raising the quality and technical level of products, increasing labor productivity, and attaining high economic efficiency in all fields of activity.

Examining the agricultural work and results obtained in 1985, we must state that they could have been much better if each county and agricultural unit had worked with full responsibility and in an exemplary spirit of order and discipline to expediently carry out agricultural operations and strictly observe established technologies. We must stress that certain shortcomings in properly utilizing the land stock and organizing and carrying out agricultural work have continued to be manifest during the course of this year. Agricultural operations were not carried out on schedule or up to the required qualitative level everywhere, something which substantially diminished the agricultural yields. As a mater of fact, these were the main reasons which led to a situation whereby disproportionate yields were obtained in neighboring counties or agricultural units with similar potential, the differences being quite large, sometimes as much as up to 100 percent.

On "Harvest Day" we must draw all appropriate lessons both from the good results attained and particularly from the shortcomings manifest in this year's agricultural activity. Then we must take all necessary steps to ensure that such deficiencies do not occur again and that the entire agricultural activity is further improved with a view to commendably implementing the tasks and responsibilities developing on this important sector from the country's uniform socioeconomic development plan and the 1986-90 5-Year Plan.

We must act forcefully to harvest, transport, and store the entire crop as soon as possible and without losses. At the same time, we must fully deliver the envisaged quantities of agricultural produce to the state and fodder funds, as this is a prerequisite for ensuring proper supplies of agricultural and food products to the people.

Likewise, we should intensify work to complete the fall deep plowing operations in all areas. Everywhere we must ensure the proper organization and systematization of lands in order to create the best conditions for agricultural operations next year.

We must particularly intensify our efforts to complete on schedule all irrigation works envisaged for next year and ensure their proper functioning. We should mobilize all forces to commission newly irrigated areas so as to be able to utilize them appropriately as of next spring. Likewise, we must make all irrigation systems and installations operational before next spring and take steps to ensure that they can function under best conditions. During the winter, we must do everything possible to ensure -- with the participation of all village inhabitants and through a thorough organization of activities at worksites -- that all other land improvement work is completed, with a view to increasing tillable area and raising the productive potential of land.

In the livestock sector we must make all efforts to provide everything required for animals to spend the winter under good conditions, increase their number, and attain the established appropriately harvested and stored, winter shelters prepared, and the modernization of these shelters completed as soon as possible.

It is necessary to show maximum precision and a revolutionary spirit in our entire activity; we should strengthen responsibility, order, and discipline, thus unswervingly observing party decisions and the country's laws. We must show high responsibility for peoples' property and for attaining, preserving, and utilizing agricultural output. We must thoroughly put an end to any kind of waste by using agricultural output in accordance with established norms and taking firm steps to eliminate any violation of law provisions and of the norms of socialist ethics and equity.

Let us ensure that "Harvest Day" becomes an opportunity for strongly asserting the resolution of the working people in villages to work with high communist and patriotic responsibility to speedily conclude all fall agricultural operations and ensure that next year, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, we obtain large yields in all agricultural sectors.

While preparing all conditions for the passage to the new 5-year plan, we must do everything to lay a durable foundation from the very beginning, for broadly implementing the agrarian revolution in Romania. This primarily means we must strongly increase all yields, radically change the way of work, life, and thinking of the entire peasantry, and raise the overall level of living and civilization of the Romanian village.

This year's "Harvest Day" should represent a new opportunity for expressing the unflinching desire of our people to work closely united with the party, to raise our fatherland to higher peaks of progress and socialist civilization, and to actively cooperate with other peoples to ensure peace and security and build a better and more just world.

I express the conviction that, along with all our people, the working people in agriculture and all our peasantry will do everything, under the leadership of party bodies and organizations, to obtain ever greater crops and contribute, through their entire activity, to attaining the important targets of the country's socioeconomic development established in the new 5-year plan.

Likewise, I am fully convinced that the working people in industry and other branches of the national economy will mobilize their forces and work in a spirit of high workers' and revolutionary responsibility to exemplarily fulfill all tasks incumbent upon them and to increase and further improve production, thus making a full contribution to implement the 13th party congress decisions, enhancing the fatherland's economic power, and raising all our people's living standard.

With this conviction, I again wish all working people in industry and agriculture and all our nation new and ever greater achievements in their activity and in the work and struggle devoted to promoting the fatherland's flourishing and implementing the party program to build a comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism! Much health and happiness!

NICU CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PALESTINIAN STUDENTS

AU262233 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1727 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/10/1985 -- Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] received on October 26 the delegation of the General Union of Palestinian Students, [GUPS] headed by Nassir Kideah, [spelling as received] chairman of the union, who pay a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the UCY and the UCSAR [Communist Students' Association of Romanian Union] Council.

During the talk information was exchanged on the current preoccupations and activity unfolded by UCY, UCSAR and GUPS,and the mutual wish was expressed to further develop the links of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian and Palestinian youth, in the spirit of the relations between the RCP and PLO, of the understandings reached during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Stress was laid on the necessity to intensify the contribution of the young generation to the struggle for peace and disarmament, national freedom and independence, for the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

SURVEYS CHECK GEOTHERMAL, HYDROTHERMAL POTENTIAL

AU292005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/10/1985 -- A recent survey puts Romania's hydrothermal potential at a daily 400,000 cu.m., at temperatures of 50-100 degrees centrigrade, estimates show that some 14,000 gcal [as received] would allow of saving 2,000 tons of liquid fuel, which would amount to a sizable equivalent of 1.5 million tons of conventional fuel annually.

The measures adopted with a view to expanding the use of geothermal energy are primarily oriented towards agriculture, a domain in which some experience has already been acquired. In western Romania, at Secueni, in the area of Oradea, Bors or Harghita, distribution plants supply thermal water for the heating of big hothouses -- ranges between 5,000 and 20,000 sq.m. -- animal breeding farms, fish-rearing nurseries. Tomato production costs at Secueni have dropped 50 per cent as compared to those of tomatoes grown in hothouses heated by conventional fuels. The pig-breeding farm in the locality has cut the rearing-fattening cycle by 20 per cent, also ensuring a weight increase of 225 tons of meat. Intensive carp-rearing nurseries in the neighbourhood of Oradea have doubled the fattening rate by using thermal water.

The local industry has also scored significant results: the hemp rettery at Palota uses thermal water to raise by 3-5 per cent spindle productivity, with a three-per cent cut in retting time.

The county of Bihor operates 25 hydrothermal wells. Many such wells have been drilled in western Romania also in the counties of Satu Mare, Timis, Arad and Salaj. Prospections have identified geothermal deposits in the southern Carpathians area, in the Olt valley, in Dobrogea and on the Black Sea Littoral. An integrated module has been developed for a year-round, phased-out utilisation of thermal water. New hothouses, totalling an area of 75,000 sq.m., will be built, as well as large solariums, while geothermal facilities in both urban areas, spas and light and food industry units will be expanded. Surveys are being carried out at present regarding the possibilities of boosting thermal energy productivity through the so-called "heat pumps", and of widening the scope of applicability of geothermal energy. New plants are being built, including pilot stations for the separation of minerals from thermal water.

POLITIKA ASSESSES REAGAN'S SPEECH AT UN

AU291317 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by permanent correspondent Dusan Simic]

[Excerpt] New York, 24 Oct -- As expected, the speeches that the representatives of the two most powerful world powers made today at the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations were mainly involved with the forthcoming American-Soviet summit in Geneva.

This is particularly true of the speech by American President Reagan, which was almost entirely devoted, directly or indirectly, toward relations with Moscow. It was so, however, in a way that largely differed from what one could have expected only a few weeks ago. The speech also differed considerably from the one Reagan addressed to the Soviet Union before the same audience of the UN General Assembly a year ago.

"When Mr. Gorbachev and I meet in Geneva next month, I will strive for a new beginning in our relations with the Soviet Union; we can and should meet in a spirit in which we can peacefully come to grips with the differences that separate us," Reagan said among other things. He also repeated his favorite saying that "nuclear war can never be won and should never be waged" and said that he is therefore ready to talk in Geneva about "a radical, balanced, and verifiable reduction of offensive nuclear weapons."

Ideological Arows

Most of the remaining part of the speech, however, was full of polemical addresses to Moscow, sometimes in a very harsh tone. As we expected, on this occasion too, Reagan insisted upon the development of strategic defense potentials, and in that respect he invoked a Soviet politican, quoting a statement Soviet Premier Kosygin made a full 18 years ago. The sharpest polemical arrows of the chief of the White House were, however, in the sphere of ideological and political differences -- as he saw them -- between American and Soviet societies.

After presenting the ideological roots of the conflict in his own way, Reagan placed the specific global disputes into a context where everything good and positive -- anti-colonialism, aid to other peoples, protection of freedom and democracy -- was reserved for the United States, while almost all the world's evil was charged to the Soviet Union. Specifying examples of Soviet expansionism, the White House chief mentioned Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, aid for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, and the presence of Soviet military advisers in Ethiopia, Angola, and Nicaragua.

There was almost nothing of this in the speech on the East River last year, which was extremely conciliatory and in which the need for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was not even mentioned. True, that was the American election year, domestic political needs were different, and the summit with the Soviets was not in sight either.

Many people will ask, however, why such a harsh speech now, on the eve of the summit. The reply from Washington says that what is involved is a "hard tactical position" as a response to what the White House assessed to be a Soviet propaganda offensive.

Since, after refusing a series of Soviet proposals on arms control, he found himself on a kind of defensive, Reagan, according to his associates, now acted offensively on the points where he thinks the Soviets are weak -- in the domain of human rights, intervention in Afghanistan, aid for the intervention in Cambodia. It remains to be seen what all the effects of these "hard tactics" on the eve of Geneva will be.

The only thing Reagan repeated from his speech last year was the proposal on solving regional disputes in Asia, Africa, and Central America by accord, mentioning that this will be the "key question" in his talks with Gorbachev in Geneva. The White House chief concluded his harsh-sounding speech addressed to Moscow in an optimistic tone, however.

"Hard Position"

"We should go to Geneva in such a way that both sides are ready for dialogue. Let both sides be ready for a world with fewer nuclear arms and without them one day; let both sides walk together along a more secure road into the 21st century and set foundations for a lasting peace."

PRESS HIGHLIGHTS ROW OVER LEADERS' PRIVILEGES

AU290822 Paris AFP in English 0655 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Helen Despic Popovic report]

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 29 (AFP) -- A major row has broken out here over privileges enjoyed by the country's rulers despite growing austerity for the rest of the nation, which is going through the worst economic crisis in its history.

In an unusual departure, the official press is spearheading the campaign in this country where government officials have long taken certain benefits arising from their position for granted.

The row was sparked off by an apparently trivial incident, the delay of an international train departure. The press revealed, three days after the event, that the Belgrade-Budapest express train had been held up at the main station here for two hours so that an official coach could join it. The coach was filled with party leaders and their families returning from their holidays on the Adriatic Riviera to their homes in the autonomous Republic of Vojvodina, in eastern Yugoslavia.

The daily NOVOSTI, which generally reflects the official position, explained to the general public, overwhelemed with calls to tighten their belts in the current austerity drive, that the state railways would have to pay a fine for the delay although they were not responsible.

The POLITIKA EKSPRES commented "railwaymen are not always responsible for train delays."

Finally, a deputy in the Vojvodina assembly asked for sanctions to be taken against those in the railway coach, and their names made public. But a member of the Vojvodina government said no punishments would be handed out, and explained that it was the custom to rent out these special coaches to certain senior officials to cut maintenance costs.

Although this incident ran out of steam at this stage, it has given rise to a violent nation-wide campaign against waste and privileges in high quarters. Newspapers have been reporting new incidents daily to fuel the row.

A woman reader wrote to NOVOSTI reporting that officials in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia-Hercegovina, slapped the face of a foreign tourist who protested when they jumped the queue in their car to board the ferry to an Adriatic island. She asked whether Yugoslav tourism "really needed this kind of publicity."

The weekly magazine NIN reported that some officials had painted their railway coaches so that they would obtain the same special treatment extended to the celebrated "blue train" used by the late President Josip Broz Tito and his successors.

Party bureaucrats are not the only ones with an expensive taste for travel, here and abroad. The trade union publication RAD reported recently that economic planners, claiming they were about to finalise a contract, were also culprits. RAD criticised a group of directors from an aluminium consortium at Titograd who timed a visit to Moscow with the start of the Karpov-Kasparov world chess championship.

NOVOSTI said that part of the budget in the Republic of Montenegro for training engineers was in fact used for short trips to Western Europe whose value for their studies was highly questionable.

Yugoslav leaders have shown a marked taste for luxurious official cars. Although the Federal Government in Belgrade has banned the purchase of Mercedes-Benz cars for official use, many of them can be seen swishing through the capital's streets with directors of state enterprises. POLITIKA EKSPRES recently uncovered a scandal where the town hall of Belka Crkva, a small town in Vojvodina, had bought two expensive cars out of a funds destined for victims of natural disaster.

The press is also attacking housing and holiday privileges enjoyed by leaders. For instance, no explanation has ever been given over the case of 200 flats built here for civil servants, many of which are occupied by people not employed by the state.

The public is eager to talk about these scandals, for in the past six years their salaries have lost 50 percent of their buying power. More and more strikes have shown how the workers feel about conditions and recent cases of high level corruption and embezzlement. The most recent concerned the fraudulent sale of aluminium in a munitions factory at Kosovo. Six directors and a local mayor were arrested.

SERBIAN DEVELOPMENT LAG ADDRESSED IN NEW PLAN

AU292034 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium, under the chairmanship of Vidoje Zarkovic, has acquainted itself with the course of activities in the SFRY Assembly in adopting the bills regulating the system of stimulating an accelerated development on economically underdeveloped republics and Kosovo. The Presidium noted that a hitch has occurred in the SFRY Assembly in harmonizing the views on these bills after the assembly of Serbia made a request that the question of the relative lagging in the economic development of Serbia without the provinces be solved as a part of the whole problem.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium is of the opinion that the problem of the relative lagging of Serbia is objectively present and that appropriate solutions should necessarily be found within the adoption and realization of the SFRY social plan for 1986-1990. The LCY Central Committee Presidium resolutely advocates that the procedure of harmonizing the views on the bills regulating the system of stimulating an accelerated development of economically underdeveloped republics and Kosovo be continued in the SFRY Assembly, and that these laws should be adopted in good time.

The Presidium was also acquainted with the activities connected with the adoption of the medium-term development plan of the country for 1986-1990 and with the adoption of the laws in the field of economic relations with foreign countries.

The Presidium convened the 22nd LCY Central Committee session for 18 November.

STAMBOLIC STRESSES NEED TO COMBAT NATIONALISM

AU261939 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Report on speech by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, addressing action conference of Krusik enterprise LC in Valjevo on 26 October -- passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Excerpt] Ivan Stambolic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, referred to the vigorous and public political struggle against open nationalist views and behaviors which is being waged in Belgrade lately. In fact, Stambolic declared, an intensified and increasingly organized struggle against certain kinds of Serbian nationalism is underway. The action has been initiated at a time when the best forces have been involved in finding a way out of the present difficulties. While society is directed toward constructive action on the one hand, on the other a certain number of people do not cease to obstruct us, to insinuate, and to attack all that is best in the revolution and all that is best in present-day society.

A concentrated expression of this resistance [suprostavlajanje] is found in nationalist views, conduct, and actions, Stambolic said and added:

"Nationalist views and messages have recently penetrated into the public through certain articles and even books, and they provoked justified and resolute reaction. I assume that experts and scientists must still have their full and proper word about these articles and these texts, and that after an unavoidable scientific criticism they will place them in their proper place.

"As regards the political side of the situation, however, the affair imposed by the present nationalist thesis and everything that is being woven and unraveled about it -- this political side of the affair could not evade a clear political attitude and an unequivocal political assessment. You must call a spade a spade.

"Nobody has the right to enroach upon, to prevent, or to compromise a political approach which emanates from the socialist positions, particularly when we are forced to deal with unconcealed chauvinist tricks.

"Together with antisocialist and anti-Yugoslavia messages, we have now encountered messages which are simultaneously opposed to the deepest interests of the Serbian people."

"These could not be separated, could they? The attempt of this well-thoughtout, but not new fraud on the Serbian people, launched from its own midst, is expressed, for instance, in the following which derives from these frauds and deceits: that the Serbian people did not carry out and did not even possess its own revolution, which is to say that the revolution was not its own but was imposed on it; that the Serbs were one thing and the partisans another, which is to say that the partisans belonged to other peoples; that the Chetniks were not traitors to the Serbian people but antifascists, and that the Serbian people sought to save their life through the Chetnik movement; that the federal system which arose from the liberation struggle and the revolution is opposed to the historical interests of the Serbian people; and so on and so forth."

It has been shown that the attacks on the achievements of our revolution naturally lead to attempts to rehabilitate the interests and the ideology of all reactionaries, and especially the Chetnik forces. However, Stambolic pointed out, we do not accept any dialogue about the revolutionary achievements with anybody.

"The partisan five-pointed star smashed the Chetnik badge and the Swastika in such a way that there can be no reconciliation and no agreement among them ever, in any form. Here we will not allow any shadings, and compacts, any conditions, or any partnership. We know very well that those freedoms and that democracy, on behalf of which class and chauvinist reconciliations are being offered to us, sought and wished for, are false and antipeople.

"Therefore LC organizations and leaderships are obliged in their present ideological and political actions to consistently implement our principled positions on this matter: that there can and must be some dialogue inside the socialist forces themselves, but there can be no dialogue with the protagonists of nationalist views."

In the forthcoming ideological struggles, we will need many demarcations in the direction determined by the recent session of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, for clashes with opposed ideologies cannot be fogged over with assessments that it is a matter of misunderstandings.

"In the ideological actions which we will conduct, and in the very preparations for the LC Congresses, the inevitable ideological and political differentation and confrontation must take place on socialist positions within all the communities, within all social activities, within all scientific, cultural, and other spiritual branches and disciplines. The LC must therefore draw clear limits against, and must oppose without compromise, any attempts to supplant these necessary divisions and differences by organizing open confrontations, blanket assessments, and quarrels, for instance between science, politics, and especially the LC.

"We must also oppose a malicious equating of proven scientific workers with pseudoscientists, with those who use scientific instruments and scientific institutions predominantly for conservative and politicking games and purposes."

Stambolic further stressed that one must now allow subjects and theses, or those propounding them, to be mixed up, for this would lead to undermining the prestige, role, and progressive orientation of individual institutions in science and culture.

"The LC must not allow advocates of nationalist theses and conduct even to begin to gather institutionally. We must energetically prevent any attempt to transform even for a moment any institution -- which, after all, lives off workers' money -- into a nationalist ambush."

"All this is the more necessary because in the resistance to the ideological struggle which the LC wages against Serbian and any other nationalism, we meet many dissatisfied opposition people of various colors joined and temporarily united. Experience has shown that no declarative or doctrinaire demarcations are sufficient in this respect. Proper, clear, and viable demarcations arise in practical action and in direct ideological struggle.

"In places where the ideological struggle is waged without compromise, without opportunism, and without liberal barrenness we have become accustomed to a renewal and revival of attacks on the LC itself by proclaiming it a protaganist of repression and pressure.

"Some foreign circles have recently busied themselves with these accusations and this kind of care for democracy, for democracy in Yugoslavia. We really will not and must not succumb to these pefidious and constant accusations, whenever and wherever the Communists wage ideological struggle. They will not delude nor sway us. We need not counter these attacks for the simple reason that a country in which no significant spiritual value was ever endangered has no need to defend itself against such forgeries and accusations. Surely the wartime allies in the struggle against fascism and its servants will not dispute our right to square accounts with a revival of profascist ideologies here."

The most militant activists of the LC and all honest fighters for socialist consciousness will not be swayed and they will not become black sheep because they are labeled dogmatists, careerists, and pogromists. The LC will not produce opponents in its own ranks; but it wants consistent demarcations both within and without the LC, and it wants action through a division in which those members of the party who act like godfathers, brothers-in-law, and open supporters of the nationalists must first leave the LC, Ivan Stambolic stressed when he took part in the work of the action conference of the LC of Krusik.

"Now, comrades, youths whose fathers were born in 1945 have grown to be of military age. Who can look with a clear conscience in the eye of such a soldier, worker, student, peasant, if he is turned back toward that side of the past that caused quarrels among people and nations and that prevents us from turning to our future? A young person now wants new knowledge, new jobs, new products and technology, new fashions, new and better regulations on the distribution of personal incomes, a new industrial policy, new housing for families, new socialist content in self-managing relations. He wants a really militant and really united LCY.

"This is what workers and young people want, and not the ghosts of the past. I had to talk about all this here today because you, like the whole workers class, are most interested in concord and in brotherhood and unity in Yugoslavia."